THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

An Analysis of Canton Bolshevism

By S. H. Chang

Shanghai Questions And Their Solution

Mass Psychology in the China Trade

By Tom Doyle

The Disorders of China

By J. O. P. Bland

"Now We Come To the French Concession"

許勃氏論報

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THE SHANGHAI QUESTIONS AND THEIR SOLUTION

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council at an unofficial meeting and dinner held at the Majestic Hotel a few days ago attended by members of the Council and representatives of Chinese commercial, financial and educational interests, declared the intentions of the Council to submit to the meeting of Shanghai taxpayers or authorized voters this month two resolutions:

> *First*, that the Shanghai Municipal Council favors and will seek to bring about Chinese participation in the government of the International Settlement. *Second*, that the Shanghai Municipal Council is definitely in favor of the restoration of the Mixed Court to Chinese control on terms that are mutually agreeable to the Chinese Government and the Powers concerned.

Although the meeting where these important announcements were made was entirely unofficial there can be no questioning the fact that the Chairman of the Council has the support of his colleagues and also has the support of a majority of the foreign ratepayers in respect to these proposals. That the ratepayers at the April meeting will approve of the recommendations, is also practically certain, or at least may be assumed, from the standpoint of public opinion at this time.

THEREFORE assuming that the Shanghai taxpayers approve of the Councilis recommendations, the next question is, how to translate these recommendations into actual accomplishment! The two questions involved are Chinese representation on the Municipal Council and rendition of the Mixed Court. To take up the question of the Mixed Court first, this is purely a matter for the Powers and China to settle. The Mixed Court was taken over by the Shanghai Consular Body in 1911 at the time of the Revolution, the action of the local Consular Body being dictated by the Diplomatic Body in Peking on account of the *inter regnum* or period of disorder which developed after the downfall of the monarchy and prior to the establishment of the Republic. That such action was necessary at the time both Chinese and foreign residents of Shanghai familiar with the situation at that time, fully realize. Likewise most Chinese and foreign residents now realize that some definite move must be made to restore the Court to Chinese jurisdiction. But the actual restoration and the methods for doing so must be worked out by the Diplomatic Body and the Chin-

ese Government in conference, the reason for this being that the Court was taken over by the Consular Body. The Shanghai Municipal Council representing the Shanghai tax-payers can assist by making strong recommerdations, but the details must be worked out by the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government.

TURNING to the matter of Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, this is a question which involves the revision of the Shanghai Land Regulations, or charter of the City. This can be done in two ways: First, the Shanghai tax-payers through the Municipal Council, can make recommendations, which may be turned over to the Consular Body at Shanghai and by them passed on to the Diplomatic Body at Peking. The Diplomatic Body can then take up with the Chinese Government the matter of revising the land-regulations of the Shanghai International Settlement. The second way of revising the land-regulations rests entirely in the hands of the Peking Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government. The Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government have power to revise the land-regulations without consulting the wishes of the Shanghai Municipal Council or the Shanghai tax-payers. They can, if they so desire, revise the whole method of government here, without consulting the wishes of the people who own property here and whose interests are directly concerned. Of the two methods of revising the land-regulations in order to provide for Chinese representation on the governing body of the Settlement, Shanghai naturally prefers the first method. In other words, since Shanghai interests are directly concerned, what is done, should be initiated here and should satisfy the interests who own property in the Settlement and who live in the Settlement. This applies to Chinese as well as foreigners. If the matter of revising the land-regulations is left to the Peking diplomats and Chinese politicians, the result may not be to the liking of Shanghai and might well result disastrously to the future well-being of this important city.

HENCE the importance of Shanghai citizens, Chinese and foreigners, considering seriously these questions and deciding upon some method whereby they can be mutually solved to the best interests of Shanghai. The suggestion has been made that the Shanghai Municipal Council, immediately after the approval of the Shanghai taxpayers of the recommendation for Chinese representation has been obtained at the April meeting, should make a definite recommendation covering the details, such as the number of proposed Chinese members on the Council and so on. Another suggestion is that the recommendation should come from the Shanghai taxpayers and Chinese residents themselves, independently of the Council. Regardless of which method is followed or whether there should be a combination of the two methods, the important point is that something should be done here that would be satisfactory to the citizens of this city and then after this is determined, the whole force of public opinion in Shanghai should be directed to the end that Shanghai's desires be acceded to by Peking. It is only in this way that anything like satisfactory and permanent solution can be found for if left to drift, Peking will finally settle the question, but the settlement may not be to the liking of Shanghai.

SOME OF THE OTHER SHANGHAI QUESTIONS!

PRACTICALLY everything that can be done is now being done in respect to the settlement of Shanghai's two outstanding questions of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement and the rendition of the Mixed Court to Chinese jurisdiction. As most persons already realize these two important questions are both local and international and while Shanghai may assist materially in the solution, the final say rests with the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government. In addition to these questions which are largely diplomatic in nature, there are other questions also affecting the relationship of Chinese and foreigners at Shanghai which are purely local in nature which must receive the attention of Shanghai's citizens if we would avoid a recurrence of the disastrous troubles of last year.

SOME of these questions are industrial, affecting the relations of proprietors and laborers in Shanghai factories and others are educational, affecting the relations of the Municipal authorities toward the youth of the city. Then there are certain other questions such as the use of the public parks and gardens by Chinese residents, the possible creation of a special recreation field for the use of Chinese students, the employment of Chinese executives in the departments of the municipal government and so on. Readers of these lines doubtless will be able to suggest other problems affecting the relations of foreigners and Chinese which should be tackled and solved to the end that better relations may be brought about. Some of these problems require official action while others are purely private in their nature and may be worked out on a man-to-man basis. Some may be settled immediately while others may require months and years of consideration. Some of the problems such as the industrial troubles in mills and factories and the relationship of the municipality to the provincial and national governments are not peculiar to Shanghai but have affected other cities and lands and peoples.

THE unique element in the Shanghai situation rests in the factor that there are about two millions of Chinese and foreigners thrown together here in a more or less restricted area. The foreigners are of about every nationality and combination of nationalities on the face of the globe and the Chinese come from all points of the Chinese compass. Here they are, all trying to earn a livlihood, following their various occupations and professions and bumping into each other at every turn. From the standpoint of government we likewise have every shade of political philosophy from the Russian "red" to the Chinese militarist whose idea of government is that expressed by the sword and rifle. From the standpoint of administrations we have the French Concession where the Consul and Minister exercise the power of veto over the actions of taxpayers and city council and we have the International Settlement, governed by the consular authorities of a dozen and more Powers and administered by a municipal council which gets its authority from the land-regulations which constitute a sort of charter or constitution. Between the Council and the Consular Body there is a sort of

twi-light zone in which both exercise authority, but there is no telling where one leaves off and the other begins. Then in addition to the foreign administered areas, there are said to be some eighteen separate Chinese municipalities located about the out-skirts of the foreign settlements. Shanghai is a meeting place of East and West, a place where Western forms of representative government, where Western methods of business, where Western methods of education, and where Western ideas and ideals and where Western customs generally come into contact with China. It is a place where thousands of Europeans and Americans, including the good and the bad, come to live in intimate contact with the good and the bad of China.

THEREFORE as Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, recently remarked, the problems of Shanghai are no longer local, but national and international in character. While it is true that many of Shanghai's problems are part of the larger problem of treaty relationship between China and foreign nation, it is also true that many of Shanghai's problems extend even beyond the matter of treaties and involve the relationships of races. If Chinese and foreigners find it impossible to get on peaceably here, to be able to smooths out amicably their differences, this might be taken as an indication that foreigners and Chinese cannot get on together anywhere. Hence the importance of leaders in both camps of considering these factors seriously and of taking the initiative in working out compromises in the general good. China needs the foreigner and his institutions and the foreigner needs China and her institutions. If China possessed unity the problem of settling the major questions would not be so serious, but China is not unified and is in a period of transition from the old to the new which may require years of trial and failure before a satisfactory form of government is evolved. All of which accentuates the problems, and necessitates serious study and consideration on both sides to the end that Shanghai may point the way to a better day in the relationship of East and West.

AND NOW WE COME TO THE FRENCH CONCESSION

THE French language which is noted for felicity of phraseology and succinctness of expression has a proverb, *Tout comprendre est tout pardonner* which, being translated, is to say, "To understand all is to forgive all." The inference of a negative statement of the truth here contained is that until we do understand we are unlikely to forgive, from which one may conclude that frank explanations are preferable to dignified red tape. Within the past few weeks two news items in the local press have brought the French Concession into somewhat unenviable notoriety. One has to do with an outbreak in the French prison and the other has to do with the opium shops which infest the Rue de Consulat. As far as we know the authorities have done little to help the people understand all in order that they may forgive all.

ON the night of February 17 a group of forty convicts resting under sentences of from five to twenty years rose in revolt against their guards and attempted to escape. In the account of the rising and its suppression which did not appear in the *North China Daily News* until three days later especial attention was called to the apparent fact that the French jailers knew ahead of time that a mutiny was planned. "The authorities, *aware of the details of the plot, had taken precautionary measures—*" is the statement in one place, while elsewhere we read: "In the statement of the French police issued yesterday, it is stated that the authorities knew *for some time* of the undercurrent of agitation among the convicts, although they had been unable to trace it to a definite source. The plot, came to a head on Wednesday and *those in charge knew that at midnight the attempt would be made.*"

DESPITE the apparent fact that the French jail authorities were expecting the outbreak nothing was done to *prevent* it. No! The preparations made consisted in the "extra precautions" of detailing more men for duty that night while "the usual guards went about their duties in the *ordinary manner so as not to excite the suspicions of those concerned in the proposed break*"! May one ask *why*, if the authorities knew that the riot was due that night, nothing was to done to prevent it? Was it that they lusted for the opportunity of taking the lives of the prisoners, and, by a "blood and iron" policy of the kind which the French criticise on the part of the Germans, wished to "teach the Chinese a lesson"? If the authorities knew ahead of time of the prisoners' plans why did they send the guard, M. Logerot, accompanied only by one Annamite fellow-guard, to the third floor while the extra guards stayed below? Why should the life or health of M. Logerot be risked in this manner? To send him on to a corridor containing thirty cells full of prisoners ready to murder him is a strange way to prepare for an emergency. It was apparently not the Head-warder, M. Gouget's fault that M. Logerot was not killed instead of being merely painfully burned by having lye thrown into his face. When the expected alarm was finally given the "reserves from below ran to *either end* of the corridor (one supposes in accordance with a preconceived plan), *shooting into the crowd* intent on escaping from their prison." One's sympathies for the reserves who flew to either end of the corridor to shoot into the crowd are indeed aroused by the melodramatic account of the affairs which was composed, it is clear, by a "movie fan." "Armed with iron bars and the Annamite's bayonet (when M. Logerot was attacked his fellow-guard "rushed to safety and sounded the alarm"—thoughtfully leaving his bayonet behind), the forty men, scrambling for the doors, looked desperate indeed, and full of hate at their captors. With thoughts of past years in prison and visions of increased sentences in the future, they made for the armed reserves, *who had no alternative but to shoot to kill.*" To add an exquisite element of humor to the otherwise too gruesome picture we are told that "fortunately among the precautions taken, the patrol's pistol had been emptied, so it became useless in possession of the jail-breaker who took it from him." One is forced to conclude that the pistols used in the French Jail are too small to be of use as a club and are therefore useless when not loaded. With the exhibition of such thoughtful preparation on the part of the head-warder one is surprised that the bayonet of the Annamite guard's rifle was not also removed to prevent *its* use by the mutineers when they should have overcome M. Logerot. And why, one might add, with all these preparations, were not the Pathe Freres invited to be present so that those less

fortunate than the participants on this heroic occasion might have enjoyed the thrill of witnessing the life habits of prisoners and their warders in the French jail?

A consideration of the account given out by the French police leaves one on the horns of a rather disagreeable dilemma: either the account is false and the Jail guards were taken by surprise or the Jail authorities have laid themselves open to a grave charge of wholly needless cruelty and murder. To talk under the circumstances of the armed reserves who had "no alternative but to shoot to kill" is nothing more or less than rot, and reminds one all too clearly of the criticism of the International Settlement police authorities of last May which was implied by Justice Johnson to the effect that under the circumstances which were permitted to come about the police had no alternative but to shoot—but that the police ought never to have permitted the circumstances to come about. The result of this criticism we all remember. Justice, of which we Westerners flatter ourselves we are Heaven's best exponents, demands that every effort be made to prevent matters coming to such a pass that "shooting to kill" is the "only alternative."

THE other matter on which the French authorities may be invited to throw light in order that the common people may understand—and forgive, has to do with the Opium situation in that Concession. *The China Press* of February 28 contains a copy of a letter sent by the National Anti-Opium Association of China to the French Municipal authorities. This matter is much less lurid than that touched on above, but it is perhaps even more far-reaching in its significance. It has to do with "the vast opium ring" which has for so long been active in the Shanghai area, and which is more closely connected with the fighting and military unrest in this part of China than is generally known.

THE Anti-Opium Association remarks that only by the cooperation of the nations having settlements in Shanghai can anything effective be accomplished toward conquering this great evil. "Some time ago," writes the respresentative of the Association, "we noticed a news item in the newspapers reporting the names and addresses of thirty-six opium shops in the French Settlement which are openly doing business without the slightest interference from the Municipal authorities." The letter goes on to state that in order to obtain first-hand information the Association sent out members of its staff to purchase opium at half-a-dozen or more of the shops of which it was found that thirty-nine are doing business "within half a li on Rue du Consulat." Two recommendations are made by the Association to the French Municipal authorities: first, that the said authorities acting in accordance with the law, shall "take immediate steps to close down all the shops that are dealing in opium in the French Settlement, and to deal with the owners according to law," and second, in order to destroy the opium ring, the Council of the Concession shall "formulate a practical and effective plan for the total and permanent suppression of opium and other narcotics" within that Concession.

AS far as we know the French Muncipal and Consular authorities have done very little up to the present to show their good faith in opium suppression within the area over which they have control. Such a state of affairs as that alluded to in this letter gives more and more grist to the anti-foreign mill which is running so merrily nowadays, and adds strength to anti-unequal-treaties cries which are being raised by so many Chinese of all ages. The case of the foreign nations for maintaining their treaty rights in China and to refuse under present-day circumstances and conditions to consider giving up extraterritoriality is indisputably a strong one. Why *will* foreign nationals weaken their case in such ways as are indicated in the above matters? We hope that the French authorities acting in accordance with the best tradition of their language and law will explain so that all may comprehend—and pardon.

Business Conditions In America

General business conditions in America, as outlined by the First National Bank of Boston, in its New England Letter, are at a high level. Manufacturing activity in most of the major industries still is at a high rate. The daily output of pig iron in January was with one exception the highest on record for this month of the year. Steel production in January exceeded shipments, and a decrease in unfilled orders prompted an increase in the number of inactive furnaces at the end of the month. There has been a gain in new business within the last two weeks, however, and the outlook for the industry during 1926 is favorable, with the principal demand anticipated from farm implement makers and the railroads. Building operations in January set a new high mark for mid-winter, and contemplated new work of about 25% above a year ago assures heavy operations for the next few months. The output of motor vehicles last month exceeded all previous January operations, and was nearly 40% above the corresponding period in 1925. The industry is preparing for further intensive competitions, as evidenced by the recent cuts in the price of the cheaper cars. The rubber tire industry is expanding output in response to large spring orders.

Silk mills continue unusually active. A strong demand prevails for silk goods, but stout resistance is offered by consumers to any advance in prices. The output of the cotton industry during the past month was the highest since last spring, but there is a danger of over-production in view of the slackening of orders and overtime operations in the southern mills. Reductions in the prices of woolens and worsteds have brought a favorable response from the buyers. Manufacturers anticipate that the incoming orders will be of sufficient volume to maintain operations in their plants at near capacity. Shoe factories are increasing their production schedules in response to a steady inflow of orders for Easter delivery. While business in the leather trade is slow, fundamental conditions in the industry are materially improved.

All the major branches of the apparel industry,—cotton, wool, silk and shoes—are constantly at the mercy of fashion, either through a multitplicity of styles and frequency of style changes, or by a shifting of demand to other lines of goods, Silk and rayon are today in popular favor and undoubtedly have made encroachments upon the cotton and woolen markets. The apparel industry is further handicapped by the costly distribution system, involving in most instances a chain of distributors from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer. As a result of this process, costs accumulate all along the line, and the price paid at the counter on practically all apparel lines is out of alignment with that of general commodities. Stiff resistance has therefore been offered to any advances, so that it is difficult for the manufacturers to make a fair margin of profit. Furthermore, plant facilities in the cotton, wool and shoe industries exceed domestic requirements, and the foreign outlet for these goods is limited to but a small proportion of the domestic production. Definite steps are being taken in New England to correct these conditions. By reduction in manufacturing costs, improved merchandising methods, better co-operation with labor, and the use of silk and rayon admixtures with cottons, woolens and worsteds, it is believed that progress is being made in broadening the market for these goods, thereby increasing the earnings in these industries.

A reaction from the present high rate of manufacturing activity is to be expected, and indications are that it may take place some time before the end of the second quarter. The extent of the recession is impossible to forecast at the moment, but no major downward movement is looked for, as most of the fundamental factors are still favorable although they they have lost some of their sustaining power of a year ago.

The Disorders in China

BY J. O. P. BLAND

(From in the English Review)

THE SITUATION in China is admittedly serious, but its chief danger lies not in its internal causes, but in certain sinister influences which have been, and are being, brought to bear upon it from outside.

According to every precedent of Chinese history, a period of internal disorder became inevitable when the effective authority of the Central Government lapsed with the passing of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi in 1908, and finally disintegrated after the abdication of the Manchu dynasty four years later. China's social system and traditions of government being what they are, it was then easy to predict that, pending the reestablishment of an authoritative central government, either as the result of foreign intervention, or by the emergence of a native leader capable of seizing and holding the reins of power, the ever-latent elements of disorder would come to the surface and batten like locusts upon every form of productive industry. Yuan Shih-k'ai, the last of the great viceroys of the old regime, whose brave attempt to stem the tide of anarchy was brought to nought by the opposition of the Japanese and the vacillation of the British Government in 1916, fully realized the needs and the dangers of the situation. At the very outset of the so-called Republican movement he warned the *Time* correspondent at Peking (November 20, 1911) that its only possible result would be chaos, "amidst which all interests would suffer, and for several decades there would be no peace in the Empire." His word have been fulfilled. During the decade which has passed since his death, the long-suffering Chinese people have been as sheep without a shepherd, harassed and plundered by the armed rabbles of rival chieftains, and as yet there is no reliable sign of the Man of Destiny, for whom the sons of Han wait, to restore peace and prosperity.

Left to themselves, the Chinese might be trusted to solve these problems of disorder, as they have solved them in the past, if only by the process of exhaustion—by waiting, through years of tribulation, till the conflagration burns itself out for lack of material. Then, at the appointed hour, the strong man would appear, speedily compelling the bandit rabbles to go back to their wheelbarrows and ploughs, and the shrill-voiced student to cease from meddling with politics. Left to themselves, the masses of the people would undoubtedly welcome the restoration of the system of government which they understand—benevolent despotism, based on the monarchical tradition— if only because the "Republic" has become associated in their minds with bloodshed and brigandage. Unfortunately for them, however, their destinies are no longer determined by their own instincts and aspirations, for the forces which make for the continuance of disorder in their midst are persistently encouraged by dangerous intrigues and interference from without.

China the Football of Opposing Forces

The absence of effective authority at Peking, the venality of rival aspirants for supreme power, the natural timidity of merchants and officials, and the undisciplined activities of the student class—all these are things to which China has long been accustomed and could confidently hope to live down. The vital danger which now threatens the nation lies not in these, but in the fact that, because of her very helplessness, China is in danger of becoming the chief bone of contention between the exponents and opponents of Bolshevism, a cockpit and centre of international strife. The impending hostilities between Chang Tso-lin, the ruler of Manchuria, and Feng Yu-hsiang, the notorious "Christian" general, assume an aspect very different from that of the traditional struggle between rival aspirants for supreme power, because of the fact that Feng is backed by money and guns from Russia and, in return for value received, announces his adherence to Bolshevism and his enmity to Great Britain. In the same way, it would be a matter of small importance that the party which has fought its way to control of the revenues of Canton should choose to call itself communist, in memory of Sun Yat-sen, were it not for the fact that its troops are led by Russian officers, and that its policital activites are openly directed towards creating trouble in the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

The foreign-educated student class has succeeded in drawing attention to itself as the most prominent factor in the situation, but it should be remembered that its vociferous is no new thing. Its capacity for creating a swift-spreading contagion of semi-hysterical excitement and violence, accompanied by the waving of flags and raising of subscriptions, has been repeatedly manifested during the past thirty years. In addition to the natural exuberance of youth, which finds in these exercises practically its only outlet, there are economic and social causes that account for the extraordinary influence and overwhelming conceit of the students who have replaced the classical scholars of the old regime. One of these causes lies in a persistent characteristic of the Chinese, namely, their readiness to submit to intimidation—a weakness which, in the case of Peking officialdom, has been intensified by the absence of any recognized authority and by recollection of the treatment meted out to two unpopular Ministers by the students in 1915. Moreover, every year sees large numbers added to the crowd of disappointed aspirants for employment in the public service, whose chief hope of emerging from obscurity lies in the instigation and direction of political disturbances. These youths, like the rabble armies of the Tuchuns, are the raw material of disorder; the chief danger of their activities, however, lies, as I have said, not so much in themselves as in the moral support which they have received, and are receiving, from missionaries, educationists, and political idealists in England and America.

See Hope for Gospel in Disorder

This, also, in itself is no new thing. Writing in 1857, with reference to the support then given by missionaries to the Taiping rebels, the *Times* correspondent (Gerge Wingrove Cooke) observed that "amidst the outpourings of blood, in famine and pestilence, in the wreck of all the physical good which antiquity has wrought, our missionaries think they see a hope for the religion of the Bible." Curiously enough, he also observed that "the six black rams, who are reputed to be the genii of Canton city, seem to have obtained seats in our House of Commons." The vocational optimism which now regards the turbulent activities of the Chinese students as evidence of "a spirit of nationalism with which we should all sympathize," or which takes heart of grace from the alleged Christianity of General Feng Yu-hsiang, is a very natural result of an unchanging professional bias, but there is no denying that it is seriously aggravating the dangers of the situation which has been, to a very great extent, deliberately created by the emissaries of Bolshevism in China.

To ascribe the present disorders to the "growing national consciousness of the Chinese people," as certain worthy Professors and political idealists are doing, reveals a very remarkable ignorance, not only of the actual condition of affairs in China, but of the whole record of the new class of politicians and officials produced by western education during the past fifty years. For where, in all the record of its parliamentary and other activities, can its apolgoists find the slightest evidence of sincere political convictions directed towards any definite, national purpose of constructive reform? The Chinese have always been patriotie, in the sense that they cherish a deep pride of race, and can easily be aroused to swift manifestations of contempt and hatred for the foreigner; but everything in the history of the country since the proclamation of the Republic amply justifies the assertive that, if China is ever to develop a genuine, coherent national consciousness, and to take her rightful place in the comity of nations, it will not be, it cannot be, under the leadership of the hybrid class which Western learning has produced. This class has conclusively proved the impossibility of bringing its education to bear with any good result upon the realities of life and the real needs of the Chinese people. Yet out of the present strife and turmoil one good result, at least, should come. The irreconcilable Chauvinism displayed by the students of the Westernized universities of Peking and Shanghai should give the *coup de grace* to the proposal that the balance of the Boxer indemnity should be spent on producing more of this explosive material, and serve to divert the money to philanthropic purposes of a kind really helpful to the Chinese people, such as river conservancy directed towards the prevention of devastating floods.

Space does not permit, nor is it necessary, to expatiate on the criminal folly of those who at this crisis deliberately endanger the lives of English men, women, and children in remote parts of China, by telegraphing their messages of sympathy and encouragment to the Shanghai rioters in the name of the Independent Labor Party or the International Federation of Trade Unions. When the general secretary of the former body writes smugly to the *Times* to assert that "lives would not be in danger if British policy were just, and British trade humane," it is evident that he is either wilfully untruthful, or disgracefully ignorant of the facts of the case on which he presumes to offer advice. It is, indeed, difficult to believe that he is unaware of the fact that every city in the interior of China has been looted, and many of them more than once, during the past twelve years, with enormous loss of life, by lawless soldiery and bandits who know and care

Mass Psychology in the China Trade

BY TOM DOYLE

COMMUNITIES have mental quirks as pronounced as those of the individuals who comprise them. California is the joke of the world because of its eternal boosting, but the world has to admit that the boosting habit has gotten California into a pretty comfortable economic position as well as a chronically happy frame of mind. Over on this side of the Pacific an opposite communal spirit exists, a sentiment of gloomy depression which seems to intensify itself with the passage of every year. The weather is bad. It is an unhealthy place to live. The Chinese are anti-foreign. And last and loudest and gloomiest of all the wail that business is bad, that the China trade has gone to the dogs and that we are all going broke and had better get out and go home while we have passage money left. It's a real nice, chummy spirit with which to greet American millionaires who might possibly have a few loose lakhs of taels to invest in a China proposition is'nt it? It's an encouraging atmosphere into which to project a foreign business man looking for an outlet for his factory and planning to establish a Shanghai or Tientsin branch! And worst of all, is'nt that kind of a mental attitude a perfectly wonderful thing to carry to office every morning, a fine frame of mind in which to tackle the thousand and one vexatious problems which confront every merchant whether in Shanghai or New York, London or Cape Town? And getting right down to brass tacks is'nt this atmosphere of super-gloom just as artificially created as California's sunny mental condition and are'nt the results pretty much in the inverse order?

China Trade Healthy

During the past several years, in fact since the end of the post war boom days, China has been ringing with the groans of professional calamity howlers, a numerous gentry who have made themselves welcome apparently in spite of their dreary tales of woe and who have built up a strong puplic opinion which is pretty largely based on absolute fallacy, for when it is stated that the China trade has gone to glory or some hotter place, nothing in the world but an utter untruth is being voiced. For the China trade is not going to perdition. Rather is it on a very pronounced upgrade. It is in a healthier condition that it has ever been the extent to which it will develop along the lines it is now pursuing is something beyond the power of any human to attempt to prophesy. Was it last year, or the year before, that an erudite Commissioner of Customs tried to explain away the tremendous increase in the whole trade of China by stating that "trade was good but business was poor?" Statements of that kind in the face of plain statistical good news are as reasonable as the disgusted remark of a little girl who, when shown conclusively that twice two could'nt possibly be five, said that "anyway it ought to." Again it is said in China that this year's trade or that year's trade is not normal. Since 1899 that remark is very true. The trade of China cannot be normal under present conditions, not because a gang of foolish school boys rave about foreign devils or because equally foolish generals fight each other, but simply because the China trade is increasing so rapidly that it is constantly above any artificial normal a statistician can create.

The accompanying chart is as good a refutation of the assertions of the gloom purveyors as can be found. During the period 1899 to 1924, the total trade of China has increased from Taels 576,100,557 to Taels 2,379,632,756, and getting closer to home, the gross and net trades of Shanghai have followed approximately parellel lines, this tremendous increase mind you in the face of Box Rebellions, revolutions one after another, civil war, banditry, boycotts and anti-this and anti-that movements.

This increase has not been all in one year. Rather has it been along a steady, healthy upward curve when distributed over five year periods, the exact figures being:

1899.....	Haikwan	Taels	576,100,557
1904.....	„	„	720,125,962
1909.....	„	„	939,722,755
1914.....	„	„	1,058,821,028
1919.....	„	„	1,637,162,362
1924.....	„	„	2,379,632,756.

Another branch of the school of gloom boosters says that the reason for the depression among the business people in the foreign community in China is that Chinese competition is taking away a great share of the trade that used to pass through the hands of the foreign import and export houses. Now it is true that the Chinese are dabbling with overseas trade. But it is impossible to locate statistics to prove that their participation is serious from the foreign merchants' point of view. The only statistics available regarding the number of Chinese firms at Shanghai engaged in direct import and export show eighty-six Chinese companies which claim to do importing and exporting. Of these eighty-six Chinese firms it is doubtful if an even dozen really do a worth while business and as far as the rest of China goes it is considered very doubtful if the other treaty ports have as many native houses in the trade in proportion to their size as has Shanghai.

Competition Growing Keener

Now, going still deeper into this problem, we find that the number of foreign firms in China as reported by the Customs has increased from 933 in 1899 to 7,286 in 1924, and here is at least part of a reason for gloom in China's foreign business circles. The trade has been affected by competition but the competition has been foreign itself and not of a sinister Chinese origin, and neither is this intense foreign rivalry for the total trade of China an unhealthy condition of affairs when viewed from anything but the purely selfish angle of a few individuals who have undoubtedly been hard hit by changing conditions to which they may as well either adapt themselves or else seek a residence in another land. The increase in foreign trade participation has apparently reached its peak, in fact did so in 1919 when many set out on their own, planning to make enough in a year or so to retire on. The drop from 8,015 in 1919 to 7,286 in 1924 is a healthy sign, evidence of the elimination of a good many unsound enterprises which were no credit to the flags under which they operated and disrupted market conditions for respectable merchants.

At the beginning of this twenty-five year period, in 1899, foreign firms in China were few. The trade was not large as compared with that of today, but it was large enough to enable the participants to get on without the keen competition that is the present rule. Another item to be considered is that of the cost of operation. Costs in China have increased tremendously since the pre-Boxer days. In the good old days a merchant had few worries. His compradore did the worrying, what was to be done at any rate, while he raked in the profits. Profits were much higher so that individuals and firms amassed tremendous fortunes in the China trade. It was a trade in those days in which the decent profits of London and New York merchants would have been scorned. Its condition was abnormal. China was out of the world in more than one sence of the word. Slow communications and backwardness on the part of the people themselves as well as on that part of foreign traders kept back its development into a member of the family of trading nations nearly a quarter of a century. But those conditions were changing in 1909 when the China trade reached nearly to the billion mark and they are now ancient history in the annals of a trade which totalled well over two billions in 1924.

The facts of the matter is that China is catching up with the rest of the world in the race toward some unknown goal which we may call perfection, future or oblivion, or simply the struggle for life. This progress is not so apparent when it is lived with, but when viewed from the crow's-nest of the statisfician who measures progress by quarters of centuries it takes on a different aspect, and on the whole the aspect is extremely healthy. Competition has reduced profits to a respectable figure. The days of sudden wealth and equally sudden disaster are over. Competition has revolutionised sales practice in China. It has opened up, as the increase clearly proves, a field which is to our eyes unlimited.

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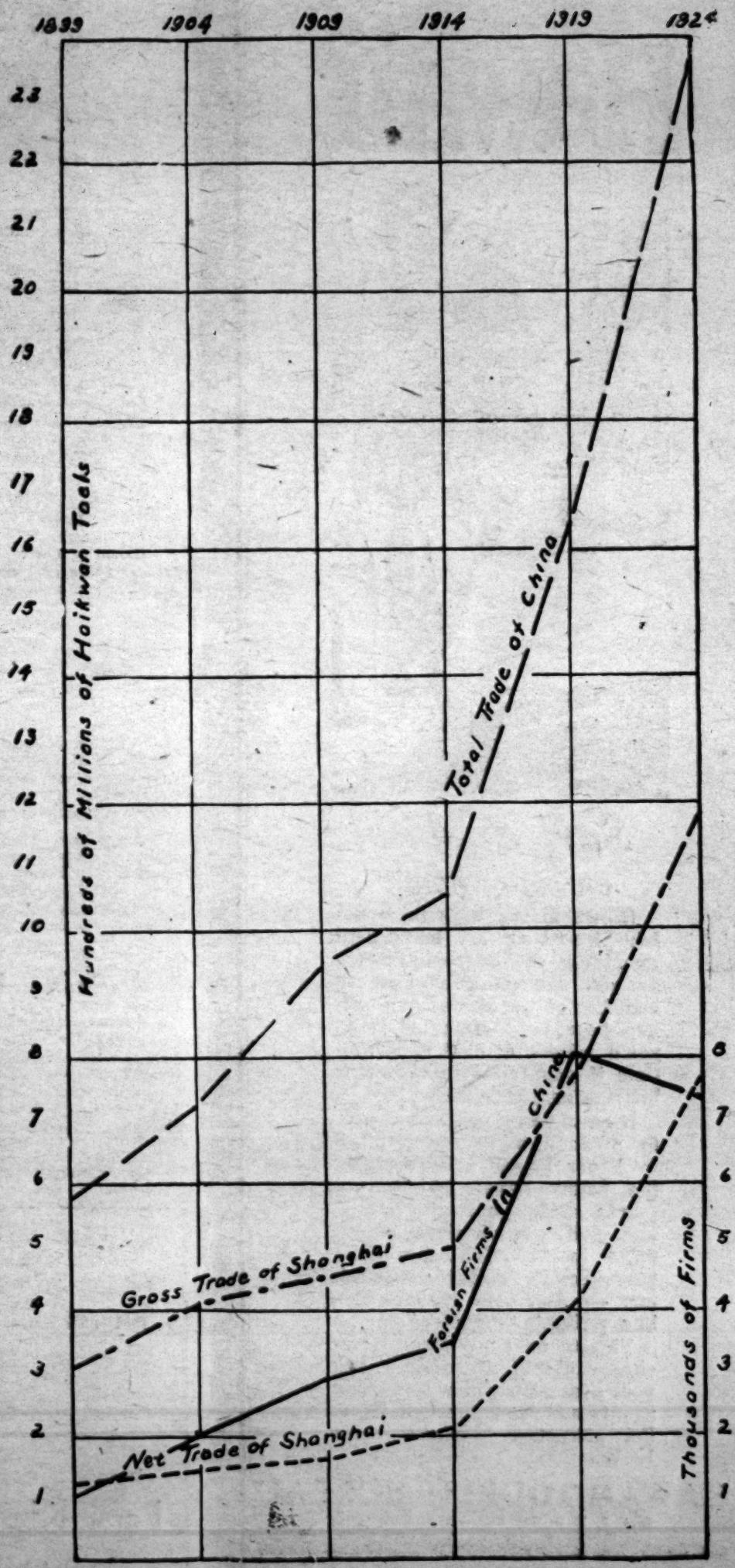
nothing about British or any other policy, and who have only been prevented from plundering the wealth which has hitherto enjoyed security at the Treaty Ports by the knowledge that any attempt of the kind must be accompanied by serious risks to themselves. Similarly, the President of the International Federation of Trade Unions must be aware that if the rioters whom he encourages were to get the upper hand at Shanghai, not only would there be no "improved industrial conditions for Chinese workers" there, but there would be a swift end to all their means of livelihood for many a day to come.

Fortunately, despite the shrill clamour of the students, the provincial authorities, headed by Chang Tso-lin, appear, to realize where their interests and their duty lie. and to appreciate the significance of Russian intrigues at Peking and at the ports. It is obviously the duty of H. M. Government to give them all possible support.

It is bringing to the Chinese the products of the world and making prices fit their means which are likewise being increased by the accession of wealth which increased prosperity is dividing among a poverty stricken people. It has specialized the China trade. The days of the big general import and export houses, handling pins and needles and locomotives, silk socks and power plants are over. Some of the older established ones may last indefinitely, so firmly are they intrenched. But no more will be oragnized. The present trend of specialization is inevitable. Competition demands that the salesman know his goods. The hosiery man can no longer play with locomotives, nor the ship builder with mining machinery. This specialization calls for smaller houses, staffed with men who know their business, who are willing to make a fair profit with the assurance of a steady income. In other words, the China market has arrived at the point where in its essentials it is not unlike those of the United States and Europe. It has reached a normal, not in the matter of volume of business done for that will not be normal in a good many years to come, but in the manner of doing business demanded by this China outlet for the goods of America and Europe, a normal has been reached.

The trouble with the China trade is a disinclination on the part of the few to accept what the many have had already to adjust themselves to in order to live. It is a mental condition, nothing more. Professional glooming over days that are past will buy no motor cars for the sons and daughters of today's crop of young taipans and neither will it attract new capital which is badly needed to meet the requirements of China's increasing trade opportunities. If Los Angeles, California, with a harbor miles away from the city itself can build up a tremendous overseas trade on the strength of continual boosting, boosting unafraid to tackle anything that offers, there is mighty little apparent reason why Shanghai, China, with a harbor in its main thorough fare and an economic and geographical location beside which that of Los Angeles is pitiful in its barrenness, cannot boost itself into at least a slightly pleasanter frame of mind. What Shanghai, and the rest of China needs to do to get itself out of its slough of despondency is to forget the "good old days," the yesterdays which have been lived and are gone, and look ahead to the tomorrows, toward which the tremendous increase in trade is pointing. There is reason to believe that given an example by the foreign traders, the Chinese merchants will fall into line. Here in Shanghai, a motley accumulation of foreign and Chinese districts, a metropolis which has yet to become a metropolis in the true sense of the world lies an opportunity to show Los Angeles that on this side of the Pacific the brains of a score of nationalities can outbuild the creation of noisy California. Greater Los Angeles indeed! Greater Shanghai is what we need to think about, and accomplish.



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The following trade inquiries have been received by the American Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed into communication with local firms for the purposes noted. Further information regarding them may be had on application to that office.

Abrasive Grains, Natural and Artificial: Manufacturers of natural and artificial Abrasive Grains wish to enter this market.

Automobile Equipment: Manufacturers of Automobile Glass Window equipment wish to secure distributors in this country. Illustrated circulars and price list on file.

Automatic Windshield Cleaner: Manufacturers of an Automatic Windshield Cleaner wish to appoint an agent in Shanghai. Illustrated Circulars and sample may be seen at this office.

Water Circulating Pumps for Fords: Manufacturers of Water Circulating Pumps for Fords wish to place their product on this market. Illustrated circular on file.

Cigarette Paper: Manufacturers of Cigarette Papers with to secure agents in Shanghai.

Electrical Wiring Devices: Manufacturers of Electrical Wiring Devices wish to secure representatives for the China market. Illustrated catalog with list prices and discount sheet on file at this office.

Wheels: Manufacturers of Motor Truck, Artillery, Carriage, Wagon, etc. Wheels are interested in the China market.

Essential Oils: New York agent desires to represent reliable and actual manufacturer of Essential Oils, but not dealer or commission house.

News Notes

A dinner in honor of Mr. A. Brooke Smith was held at the Shanghai Club on the evening of Friday, April 16 at 8:15 o'clock by the members of the General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Brooks Smith, who is president of the General Chamber, is planning shortly to retire from China.

According to an announcement made this week it is understood that rumors in Shanghai to the effect that Dr. Anne Walter Fearn intends to close her Private Sanitarium in the near future are unfounded. We are glad to note that the community will not be bereft of this institution as was formerly rumored.

The American Consulate-General has just received word that Consul Henry Samuel Waterman has been detailed to Shanghai. Mr. Waterman's home is in Seattle, Washington. He was born in Port Townsend, Washington, in 1882. After his graduation from the University of California in 1903 he was engaged in mining in Mexico, California, Nevada and Alaska. He entered the government service in 1916, since which time he has served in Moscow, Christiana, Guatemala, Corinto, and since July 20, 1621 he has been in charge at San Jose, Costa Rica. Mr. Waterman is expected to arrive Shanghai some time during April.

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Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, world-famous scientist, is now conducting his fourth expedition into the Gobi Desert in the north of China.

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The fourth edition of Crow's "Handbook for China" is just off the press and is on sale at the leading bookstores. No other work contains in such a small compass so much interesting and valuable information about the country. It is the one reference book which everyone interested in China should have at hand. There are chapters on the history, religions and government of China, giving in concise but readable form the salient facts concerning these subjects. There are also sections on money and exchange, laws, passports, weights, measures, architecture, porcelain, painting, jewelry, cloisonne, treaty ports, etc. The colored maps are brought up to date in every detail. The large map of China is the only one of its kind in which all place names are spelled according to the system officially adopted by the Chinese Post Office.

This is not a tourist book. No matter how long you may have lived in China you will find in it much that is of interest and value to you.

Owing to the large edition which is being printed the price is very low, M. $5.00. The book contains more than 300 pages of text, with nine maps and plans.

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An Analysis of Canton Bolshevism

BY S. H. CHANG

THE general situation in the South having been explained in my article in the *Review* for March 20 it is now time to consider the organization, the chief characteristics, the accomplishment, and the possible future of the canton regime.

At the head of the Government is the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang, elected by the National Assembly of the Party which meets once a year for that specific function and dissolves itself as soon as the Council is elected. Members of the National Assembly are representatives from the party's local organizations throughout the country.

At all times the Central Executive Council exercises supreme authority. It makes laws, appoints both the sectional Civil and Military Chief, and formulates the policies of the Party. In short, it combines all the powers of a sovereign government.

Next to the Executive Council come the sectional Civil and Military Chief who receive their authority and takes orders from the body above. They in turn appoint the various District officials, supervise the execution of laws, and generally maintain order. Such is the simple hierarchy of the Southern Government.

Collaborating with the District officials, and, in construction somewhat similar to the Russian local soviet, is the Party's branch association members of which attend the periodical local meetings for the discussion of the Party's affairs. Aside from electing its representative to the National Assembly the local association exerts but little influence on the Government, and opinions and wishes expressed during the local meetings practically never reach the ears of the Executive Council. Moreover, the National Assembly is only an elective body and does not voice any opinion as to what policy the Executive Council should adopt nor what laws to legislate. In other words, the National Assembly is representative of the Party only in so far as regards election of its executives.

Kuomintang Idea Firmly Impressed

But if the leaders are not insistent upon the actual practice of democracy they are more than attentive to the dissemination of the Party's aims and aspirations. The Kuomintang idea has been so deeply impressed upon the mind of the people that their political thinking is entirely based on the Party's principles. The civilians are not the only ones acquainted with the Kuomintang idea of government; the entire army is also remarkably well informed concerning its purpose. To each company of the Party's army is attached a comparatively well educated party member whose duty it is to explain to the soldiers the aims of their Party and to inject into them a strong sense of of party loyalty and obedience. One cannot help marvel at the thoroughness of the Party's leaders and their cleverness in appropriating all powers to themselves, at the same time gorgeously bonnetting the entire machinery of government with ribbons of republicanism. But, after all, this system may be the only workable one for such a critical time. At least it seems foolhardy to risk an efficient oligarchy against unenlightened ochlocracy, or possible anarchy.

However, it is not as bad as it sounds. While the Government offers no legislative channel through which the public can make its influence felt, it has tolerated the activities of, and shown considerable interest in, the various workers' unions and patriotic organizations, notably the Seamen's Union and the National Reinforcement Association, a national organization formed shortly after the May Thirtieth Affair for supporting the Government stand against England. The general boycott against Great Britain on the part of the Chinese merchants subsequent to the strike of all workers connected with British interests coincides with the Government policy, and in this connection the Government has not only exerted itself to assist the strikers financially but has also entrusted the Strikers' Committee with special police duties including the authority to search and examine incoming cargoes. All imported merchandise of British origin are confiscated for public auction and the proceeds distributed among the strikers for their maintenance. The present state of relationship between the Government and the strikers is almost ideal because they are working together toward the same end. The strikers are

aiding the Government which, in return for their assistance, is giving them an easy means of livelihood and allowing them special privileges and powers beyond their station. With conditions back to normalcy whether this vast and somewhat parasitical mass of common laborers will be able to adjust themselves to their former life without causing embarrassment to the Government remains to be seen. Will this initial taste of the cup of power and importance prove too much of an intoxicant and rob them of their reason?

In addition to the Strikers' Committee there is also the General Association of Unions through which nearly every branch of labor can assert itself, and while the proletariat have not yet clamored for political recognition they are already demanding in unmistakable terms a social and economic re-evaluation of their worth. No one is more sensitive to, and appreciates more, the power of the awakening proletarians than the executives of the Kuomintang.

To sum up, from the point of view of political development, the Southern Government is no where near being such a Bolshevik political mutation as it has been alleged to be. Despite its pitiless publicity of Dr. Sun's "Three People Principle" and "Five Power Constitution" absolute authority of the Government has remained in the hands of the Party's Central Executive Council.

Energy the Chief Characteristic

Turning now from the organization of the Canton Government to its chief characteristics, one can also see points of similarity between Cantonese Bolshevism and communistic Russia. Both possess an abundance of energy. With the Cantonese this may either be the reappearance of a long submerged native trait in the political life of the Chinese, or an acquired characteristic as a result of Bolshevik influence, though the fact that all members of the Central Executive Council are comparatively young men justifies one's belief in their tremendous capacity for work. C. C. Wu, one of the most important figures and perhaps the oldest of the group, is barely forty years of age while Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Council, is yet in the thirties. General Chiang Kai-shek, Generalissimo of the entire Kuomintang army, is younger than both mentioned above and Sun Fo is only thirty-four. Youth characterizes the entire Council which, being young, shows no sign of fatigue and seems to be holding a perpetual meeting for all governmental affairs. Lack of experience causes misdirected energy and youth often begets blunder. Some things are hurriedly done and produce no result; but, strange to say, it is because of this that the future is altogether more the hopeful.

A second characteristic of the Canton Government is the good discipline and commendable behavior of its soldiers. General Chiang's troops may not be comparable to the Bible-reading soldiery of Cromwell nor the hymnsinging hordes of Feng Yu-hsiang in their knowledge of Biblical literature; but in their discipline on the field as well as in time of peace little remains to be desired. The self-respect with which every Kuomintang soldier regards himself coupled with the pride he shows in his profession strengthens one's hope of a better and more respectable China. Nor does the discipline stop with the ordinary soldier. All sectional Military Chiefs are subserviant to the Central Executive Council and take orders from the latter body. This fact is of the greatest importance when one realizes that by far the greater number of China's internal troubles is to be traced to the wantonness of her militarists. In bringing the army under the jurisdiction of its civil authority, the Kuomintang has written a new chapter in the annals of Chinese military history. Furthermore, by submitting themselves to the direction of the civil authority, the Canton militarists are giving proof to the world that there are Chinese soldiers who do know and perform their duty faithfully.

A third and perhaps the most significant and hopeful characteristic of the Canton regime is the honesty of its officials: honest with themselves and trustworthy of the public. Unfortunately, lack of intimate knowledge concerning the private life of each of the individual Central Executive Council prevents the writer from offering conclusive proof for his statement; but a general idea of their character can be obtained from what is generally known and admitted to be true about them.

In the first place, we know it to be a certainty that none of the group smokes opium. In fact, opium-smoking is prohibited by the Kuomintang, and no candidate for membership in the Party, when suspected guilty of this vice, can be admitted into the Party.

Secondly, unlike most of the Peking officials, these Kuomintang leaders are monogamists. When a public man smokes opium and keeps in the neighborhood of half a dozen concubines as many of the Peking officials do, he can only

be looked upon as a very much depraved individual. The Canton leaders, by being free from these two most deadly habits, are far more respectable and reliable than the opium addicts and the degenerated human specimens of Peking officialdom.

A third point of their personal honesty, perhaps more as a result of circumstances than inclination, is their more or less successful abstention from gambling. While it is hard to believe that all of them succeed in desisting every temptation, it is, nevertheless, safe to say that whatever amount of time they waste involves but an insignificant amount as compared to the fearful figures won and lost in the Peking official circle during one evening's game. From a reliable source of information at Canton it seems fifty dollars constitute a heavy loss in one week for those of the Canton officials who do occasionally fall victims to the temptation. Fifty dollars represent a small percentage of a Peking minister's single "stake" which, incidentally, is partially the cause of a constant empty national treasury. The Kuomintang leaders are capable of big "stake" too, but their sense of duty to the public's trust prevents the Government's treasury from leaking. There are no subterranian official passages through which "squeeze" on public fund could be obtained, and while the practice of holding concurrent positions is permissible the Government prohibits receiving concurrent pay. The Treasury acts as paymaster of the government and is held accountable by the Central Executive Council for every item of expenditure and revenue.

A fair criterion judgement either of an individual or a government is the degree of success which has been attained, and the degree of success is often determined by the result accomplished. If the Canton Government is to be judged by its accomplishment, there need be no doubt whatever that it has more than justified its existance. As has been stated above, it is not ushering in a utopian period in the political, economic, and social life in the South. In fact, it has caused a great deal of inconvenience and loss to the people, especially the merchants. But, on the other hand, it has aroused the national consciousness of the mass, promoted labor, broadened the political outlook of the people, raised the moral and ethical standard of officialdom, created a wholesome social atmosphere, heightened the hope of a better China, and strengthened the conviction of those who believe that China's salvation lies with her own people. The major achievements of the Canton Government may be outlined as follows:

Canton's Achievements

1. Due to the Government's increased strength and popularity a political stability throughout the Province has resulted. To those who are acquainted with the past history of Kwangtung the present situation seems nothing short of a miracle. It speaks eloquently of the Kuomintang's energy and capacity, assisted as it is by Moscow. In many respects, this is the Government's greatest achievement, for at least one neighboring province, Kwangsi, has requested to be united under the Party's Central Executive Council, Bolshevik though it may be.

2. Canton's breaking of all relations with Hongkong and its continuation of the policy of boycott against Great Britain has, in addition to awakening the heretofore dormant spirit of nationality, increased, temporarily at least, the volume of her foreign trade. Whatever other advantages may come to Canton, one result will be of invaluable benefit to south China: namelv, the opening of Whampoa as a seaport. The Whampoa Port Commission is studying the possibilities and promoting public interest in the project. If the scheme materializes, it will be due not so much to the farsightedness of the Kuomintang officials as to the shortsightedness of Great Britain.

3. The benefits of strong organized labor, due to the toleration of the Party's Executives, has come to stay. It is rapidly growing and, in some respects, practically in control of many industries. But too much of a good thing is often harmful and it is to be hoped that the Kuomintang Executives will be able to give valuable advice to the unions as well as the strikers.

4. Democracy is the aim of Kuomintang and. as such, is far from being realized. But the Party's innovations of various local civic bodies are acquainting the people with some of the instruments of republiean government and the future of government by the people will be so much surer.

5. A good governmental system may be a burden to the public, if placed in the hands of unscrulous men but a bad system, in honorable and competent hands, often proves to be beneficial to the people. Such may be the Canton Government but such are surely it officials. China's new and healthy political life may be said to have begun when her officials live a clean private life and are free from the insidious vices of opium-smoking, gambling with public funds, and various other weaknesses of the flesh. When they cease to be an encumbrance to the people many of China's troubles will bave disappeared. Considering the traditional immorality of Chinese political life and how deep the practice of graft and squeeze has taken root in officialdom, the honesty of the Canton Exeeutives to themselves and their worthiness of the public's trust is by no means their least achievment.

6. The high moral standard of the officials also helps to raise the moral tone of the people. Gambling is prohibited under heavy penalty, as is the opium traffic. The Government has undertaken the sale of opium but is charging such an exorbitant price that the majority of opium addicts are finding it necessary to cut down their consumption while many others are forced to abandon the practice.

7. Still another outstanding accomplishment of the Party's government is its building up and stabilization of government credit. This has been brought by the establishment of the Central Bank. The story of the Bank and the increasing popularity of its Sun Yet-sen notes is essentially the story of the Central Bank of the U. S. S. R. and the sensational rise of the chervonetz repeated. Starting with practically no capital, save for the small sum of fifty thousand dollars which was spent on the building and for office equipments, the Central Bank has now, to reproduce the exact phraseology of one native banker who was somewhat envious of its impregnability, "so much money that they don't know what to do with it." One thing is certain; the Central Bank acts as the Treasury Department of the Government and all taxes are paid in its notes which have become the standard medium of exchange throughout the Province. There is no denying that the successful operation of the Central Bank is the result of an ingenious scheme on the part of the Kuominting Government for amassing a vast amount of capital out of nothing; but ingenuity alone does not explain the entire enterprise. Honesty of purpose contributes greatly toward its success.

8. Politics, economics, and sociology are not the only fields in which the Canton Bolsheviks have done some constructive work. In the commercial field also there are one or two governmental undertakings which deserve careful consideration; because it is primarily due to this type of Governmental activity that the Central Executive Council of Kuomintang has been charged with practicing communism.

The most significant Governmental measure along this line, and one which has aroused a feeling of suspicion among the merchant class, is the Government's monopoly of oil. The anti-Reds and alarmists have taken this to be the beginning of Chinese communism though it is hard to see just what connection there is between communism and government monopoly, and only those not sufficiently acquainted with political and economic terminology could be misled to believe the anti-Bolsheviks. Both in principle and practice government monopoly and communism are as much different from each other as they sound, and if the intelligent and enlightened anti-Bolsheviks insist upon making them identical, one cannot but joining the Bolshevik chorus of "Down with Intelligentsia!" All modern Governments have at various times monopolized in one commodity or another but none of them has been known to be communistic. In their wrathful condemnation of the Bolsheviks the anti-Bolsheviks have unfortunately resorted to the childish practice of calling the other fellow names. They have refused to call a spade a spade.

But if the anti-Reds maintain that the Canton Government's monopoly of oil is not calculated to be of benefit to the Chinese oil industry and will prove to be a handicap to the Chinese consumers, one can very readily understand the point of such a contention. In fact one sees in it the entering wedge of Red Imperialism; for it naturally forces to American and British oil interests to close their doors and leave the southern market for government oil which comes from Russia. Reference has been made at the beginning of the paper to the not altogether altruistic purpose of Moscow in befriending China. Zinoviev and his colleagues are championing the case of the under-dog not only for the sake of good will and friendship, but also for a stable and profitable Chinese market for Russian products. Neither are the Canton officials blind to the real motive of their Russian friends. But in view of Moscow's valuable assistance, it is hard to convince them that American and British oil is preferrable to Russian oil. Furthermore, government monopoly means more power. What could be more practical? The Canton Government's monopoly of oil simply makes the Chinese pay more money

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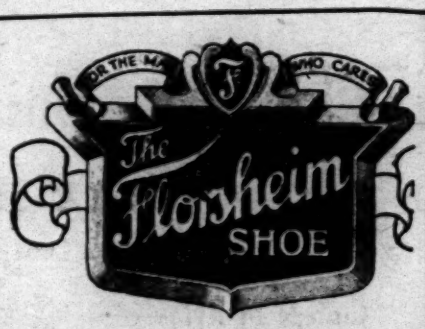

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for a poorer grade of oil. It does not in any way communize them.

A second outstanding commercial law of the government is the registration of all business enterprises with a working capital of two hundred dollars and above, the purpose being to subject them to a new tax based on the amount of profit. This law has not been enforced. It is doubtful whether it ever will be, since, needless to say, the entire merchant class is against it. At best, it means a graduated tax on commercial profit. It is not communism.

The third important economic policy of the government is a fairer and more equitable division of arable land among the farmers. This is one of the chief postulates of Dr. Sun's "Three People Principle" and as yet exists only in theory. It cannot be called communism.

Bandit Suppression A Problem

Two important items on the Kuomintang program have remained untouched. They are, firstly, the extinction of banditry, and, secondly, the Northern Expedition.

The bandits, all united in one union, possessing plenty of ammunition, and holding some of the most strategic and almost inaccessible points in the province, are a real problem to the government. The Central Executives are well aware of the strength of the bandits and are still trying to find the best way of bringing them into submission. So long as the bandits are free to terrorize the people, they remain a source of constant embarrassment to the Kuomintang officials.

The Northern Expedition has been in the mouth of everybody since the government came into power. It was a part of Sun Yet-sen's general scheme of uniting China and has become a slogan of the Party. But unless the Kuomintang Executives are extremely impractical, they will be wise enough not to undertake it. Every northern expedition in the past has proved to be a miserable failure and a heavy blow to the prestige and resource of the Canton Government. The Canton leaders ought to have realized by this time that their place is in the south and that their best chance lies in developing a strong centralized government at Canton. The problem of unification belongs to each and all of China's provinces. No one party, not even the Kuomintang, no single province, and no government, not even the Peking government, can ever hope to unite China until the militarists are willing to lay down their arms and talk peace. Any northern expedition undertaken for the purpose of uniting China will prove to be of no avail.

There is, however, just one possibility of an important military campaign northward, probably into the Province of Fukien. When that takes place, it means the beginning of a campaign of personal aggrandizement on the part of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It must always be remembered that General Chiang is a native of Chekiang, and a most ambitious and capable man. For these two reasons a time will come when Canton will not and can not hold him.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts concerning the situation in the south, how is one to estimate the Canton government? What possible future can it have in connection with communism? What amount of success will Russian communism have in China?

The facts show that there is very little similarity between Bolshevik Russia and the Kuomintang government. Canton typifies the awakened spirit of nationalism rather than Bolshevism. The events and policies sponsored by the government have been an almost unparalleled stimulant for the entire nation. At last the sleeping giant seems to have awakened and is slowly rubbing his eyes in an effort to survey his surroundings. The Canton government has also taken advantage of Russia's denunciation against imperialism and has asserted China's rights as a sovereign state with the result that some thinking foreigners have shown concern and are trying to bring about a change of policy, on the part of their various governments, from that of coercion and exploitation to one of friendliness and cooperation.

As regards the future of communism in China, very little time and space need be wasted. Within the Kuomintang there is a communist party. It is strong enough to attract attention but too weak to make its influence felt. Absence of a distinctly capitalistic system in China and lack of middle class support take the thunder out of their program. Here and there a newspaper or somebody takes the soviet agent seriously, and the latter congratulates himself for his success. At heart, the Chinese are too

(*Continued on page 132*)

Americans Abroad Exempt From Tax Under New Law

THE American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has mailed out to its members a report from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington giving details covering the exemption of American citizens residing abroad from the domestic American income taxes. According to the notice from the local American Chamber, the members are reminded of the fact that the Revenue Bill of 1926 which was signed by President Coolidge on February 26 last, marks the culmination of efforts on the part of the Chamber to obtain exemption from home taxes, which has extended over several years.

The efforts of the American Chamber began about 1919 when a number of local Americans went to Washington for the purpose of interesting Congress in the passage of the China Trade Act, a measure primarily designed to relieve American companies operating in this part of the world from the income and excess-profits taxes, a burden which made it difficult for American concerns to operate in competition with other foreign companies which have always been exempted by their home governments on business conducted outside of the home lands.

Efforts Rewarded

As a result of these efforts Congress finally passed in 1922 a measure designed, to place American corporations on an equal footing with other foreign competition, but the measure was so amended in the Senate, that it was found to be largely unworkable. Renewed efforts on the part of local American commercial interests, however, were finally successful last year in the enactment of amendments which now provide Federal incorporation for American companies with taxation exemption provisions which are considered to be great benefit to American commercial interests in China.

Along with these efforts there has also been conducted a campaign for the exemption of American individuals from the home income taxes similar to the exemption enjoyed by other foreigners. According to the announce of the American Chamber yesterday, the victory on both fronts has now been won, the details being as follows:

"The Revenue Act of 1926, which was signed by the President on the morning of February 26, provides exemption for Americans resident abroad in Paragraph 14 of Section 213, which reads as follows:

"In the case of an individual citizen of the United States, a bona fide non-resident of the United States for more than six months during the taxable year, amounts received from sources without the United States if such amounts constitute earned income as defined in Section 209; but such individual shall not be allowed as a deduction from his gross income any deductions property allocable to or chargeable against amounts excluded from gross income under this paragraph."

Earned Income

"Section 209 (a) For the purposes of this section—

"(1) The term "earned income" means wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for

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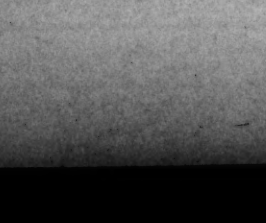

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personal services actually rendered, but does not include that part of the compensation derived by the taxpayer for personal services rendered by him to a corporation which represents a distribution of earnings or profits rather than a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered. In the case of a taxpayer engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income producing factors a reasonable allowance as compensatinon for the personal services actually rendered by the taxpayer, not in excess of 20 per centum of his share of the net profits of such trade or business, shall be considered as earned income.

"(2) The term "earned income deductions" means such deductions as are allowed by section 214 for the purpose of computing net income, and are properly allocable to or chargeable against earned income.

"(3) The term "earned net income" means the excess of the amount of the earned income over the sum of the earned income deductions. It the taxpayer's net income is not more than $5000, his entire net income shall be considered to be earned net income, and if his net income is more than $5000, his earned net income shall not be considered to be less than $5000. In no case shall the earned net income be considered to be more than $20,000.

"(b) In the case of an indixidual the tax shall, in addition to the credits provided in section 222, be credited with 25 per centum of the amount of tax which would be payable if his earned net income constituted his entire net income; but in no case shall the credit allowed under this subdivision exceed 25 per centum of his tax under section 210 plus 25 per centum of the tax which would be payable under section 211 if his earned net income constituted his entire net income.

"(c) In the case of the members of a partnership the proper part of each share of the net income which consists of earned income shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary and shall be taxed to the member as provided in section 218."

Industrial Notes

Exporters and Importers Elect Officers

The American Exporters and Importers Association, an organiation embracing the leading New York export and import commission houses of the country, elected the following officers and directors at their annual meeting on January 14: President, G.R. Parker of Parker, Peebles & Knox, Inc.; Vice President, H. T. Seymour, of Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.; Treasurer, John R. Bradlee, of Henry W. Peabody & Company; Secretary Maxwell MacMaster, of R. W. Cameron & Company. In addition the officers the following directors were elected: George F. Trowbridge, of George F. Trowbridge & Company, Inc.; Percy H. Stephens, of Graham, Hinkley & Company; Norman M. Ward, of John Dunn, Son & Company.

Corona and L. C. Smith Typewriters Combine

Announcement was made on December 17 of a merger of two well known American typwriter companies, the Corona and L. C. Smith. The Corona is a portable and the L. C. Smith a standard office typewriter. The L. C. Smith & Brothers Typwriter Company was founded in 1903 while the Corona Typewriter Company was established six years later. In the export field each company has a complete distributing organization reaching every country on the globe, and in many cases the same distributors already handle both machines.

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Review of Chinese Domestic Bond Market in 1925

THE trend of the Chinese Domestic Bond Market in 1925 showed some interesting fluctuations. The stringency of the money market was even worse than that recorded in the autumn of 1924. "96" Million Salt Surplus Bonds were quoted as low as $24.80 in February, but by the middle of December had risen to a record price of $58.10, a 125 per cent increase in 10 months. Other issues also fluctuated, but not to the same degree. Currency Reorganization rose from $86.00 in January to $95.00 in March. Consolidated 6 Per cent, quoted at $70.70 in January, reached its highest figure of $83.50 in November. Speculation revolved around these three issues, and transactions were frequent and heavy, both in Peking and Shanghai. Other bonds, such as Consolidated 7 Per cent, Seventh Year Long Term and Fifth Year bonds, also rose in value.

Prices of all bonds started to rise as soon as the year opened. If it had not been for the May 30th affair in Shanghai, quotations would most probably have maintained an unbroken upward trend. But the effect of this incident, with its resultant economic dislocation, was to depress all bonds of both domestic and foreign issues. From July to October, when the Special Conference on the Chinese Customs Tariff was in preparation, "96" Million Bonds, being one of the inadequately secured issues, became once more the focus of the speculators. It was then rumored that it had been included in the Consolidation Scheme. On the basis of this information, speculators began to get busy, buying blocks on forward contract, thus enabling the price to recover far more rapidly than that of any other issue. Toward the end of October, when the Chekiang and Kiangsu conflict seemed inevitable, the "Bears", with the fortune they had made in 1924 in short sales in mind, again pursued the same path and sold in millions. Contrary to expectation, instead of going down in view of the impending war—the case in past years—prices rose abnormally. The difference of the quotation of one day from that of the next usually varied between 5 to 7 points. The situation remained gloomy for days, a crisis similar to that in 1924 was created, and settlement could not be carried out in time. The Peking and Shanghai Stock Exchanges had to close for some days in order to settle differences, being compelled to issue additional by-laws for the regulation of ordinary transactions. The strictness of these by-laws eliminated to a certain extent the danger that then faced the money market.

The causes of this unprecedented situation, so far as they are traceable, were chiefly three: (1) the disturbances in the interior and northern provinces led many banks to divert cash from purely commercial undertakings to the purchase of consolidated bonds for better interest yield; (2) the "Bulls" laid out a big capitalization in cash and actually bought in the bonds; (3) it was definitely made known that the loan would be secured on the sinking fund of the Currency Reorganization Loan when that issue become extinct in 1928. As this right of priority become recognized through the repeated assurances of the custodian of the fund, it was only natural that prices rose in spite of the overwhelming number of short sales.

The following were the quotations of various Chinese Government Domestic Bonds for 1925 in Peking and Shanghai:

Currency Re-organization

Month	Peking Highest	Peking Lowest	Peking Difference	Shanghai Highest	Shanghai Lowest	Shanghai Difference
January	$91.90	$86.50	$5.40	$91.50	$86.00	$5.50
February	94.10	88.30	5.80	94.30	91.30	3.00
March	95.00	91.05	3.95	95.00	89.50	5.50
April	89.40	88.90	0.50	89.30	87.80	1.50
May	88 50	88.50	—	88.40	86.40	2.00
June	89.20	87.50	1.70	87.60	—	—
July	88.35	87.50	0.85	89.20	87.20	2.00
August	90.10	89.50	0.60	91.00	89.25	1.75
September	91.50	89.00	2.50	91.00	88.00	3.00
October	91.90	87.50	4.40	93.20	85.70	7.50
November	91.40	90.90	0.50	92.70	90.80	1.90
December	92.90	92.20	0.70	94.00	92.00	2.00
	Consolidated 6 Per cent.					
January	74.00	70.75	3.25	74.20	70.70	3.50
February	77.80	75.75	2.05	78.50	74.00	4.50
March	79.45	75.90	3.55	79.60	76.00	3.60
April	78.025	77.40	0.625	78.65	77.00	1.65
May	78.60	77.725	0.875	78.00	76.80	1.20
June	75.65	71.45	4.20	74.50	72.00	2.50

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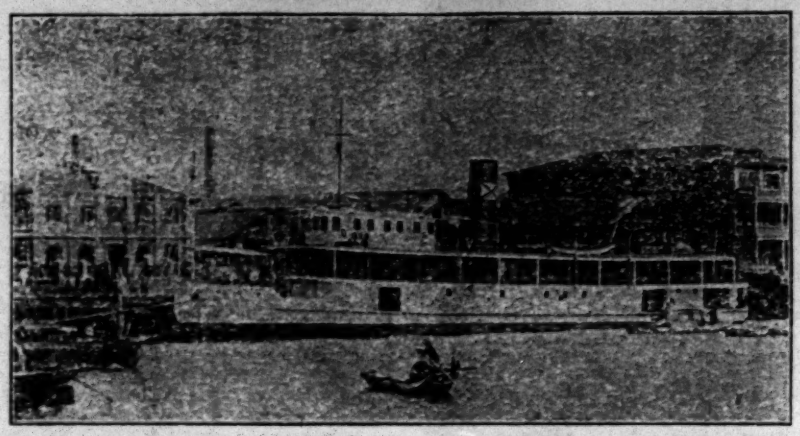

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July	78.25	72.80	5.45	73 45	72.00	1.45
August	76.00	74.30	1.70	76.30	74.35	1.95
September	77.20	74.675	2.525	77.20	73.70	3.50
October	76.50	75.30	1.20	77.95	72.80	5.15
November	80 05	77.20	2.85	83.50	77.60	5.90
December	79 40	78.50	0.90	82.60	79.40	3.20
	"96" Million					
January	27 575	24 75	2.825	27.50	24.80	2.70
February	32 10	27.75	4.35	34.00	27.30	6.70
March	34 875	29.90	4.975	35.10	29.00	6 10
April	34.025	31.425	2.60	34.00	31.60	2.40
May	32.90	29 15	3 75	32.50	29.20	3.30
June	33.50	27 325	6.175	30.60	28 90	1.70
July	31.575	30.10	1.475	32.25	30.20	2.05
August	38.90	31.55	7.35	38.50	32.00	6.50
September	36 375	21.85	4.525	36.55	31.90	4.65
October	34 85	37.65	7.20	34.70	27.40	7.30
November	43.50	30.325	13.175	46.60	30.95	15.65
December	58.10	34.70	23.40	55.30	38.00	17.30
	Fifth Year					
January	77.70	76.50	1.20	75.00	73.00	2.00
February	85 40	81.50	3.90	82.50	78.00	4 50
March	87.00	82.50	4.50	86.50	84.00	2.50
April	85.40	84.90	0.50	82.20	82.00	0.20
May	84.50	84.50	—	82.30	81.30	1.00
June	85.00	83.00	2.00	79.00	—	—
July	83.90	83.90	—	83.50	82.50	1.00
August	86.30	86.25	0.05	87.00	84.50	2.50
September	86.50	85.00	1.50	86.70	85.50	1 20
October	85.50	82.00	3.50	84.80	81.50	3.30
November	88 60	88.60	—	87.60	85.00	2 60
December	89.00	88.20	0.80	—	—	—
	Seventh Year Long Term					
January	66.50	64.90	1.60	66.60	64.00	2.60
February	70.55	68.80	1.75	71.50	66.70	4.80
March	72.275	69.90	2.375	72.60	69.00	3.60
April	70 85	70.20	0.65	71.00	70.00	1.00
May	70.725	69.80	0.925	70.35	69 30	1.05
June	71.50	69.70	1.80	68.80	68.30	0.50
July	67.30	66.70	0.60	67.60	65.70	1.90
August	69 25	68.20	1 05	69.30	68.00	1.30
September	69.75	67.95	1.80	69.80	67.30	2.50
October	69.00	68.00	1.00	68.80	66.70	2.10
November	71.20	68.85	2 35	73.50	69.25	4 25
December	73.00	71.30	1.70	75.50	73.10	2.40
	Consolidated 7 Per cent.					
January	77.00	73 50	3 50	77.00	72 50	4.50
February	84.20	79.00	5.20	84.00	79 00	5.00
March	86.00	79.50	6.50	81.90*	80.50	1.40
April	80.90	80.50	0.40	81.90	81.50	0.40
May	81.40	81.00	0.40	81.90	81.60	0.30
June	81.00	78.50	2.50	81.00	—	—
July	82 00	79.00	3.00	82.10	80.50	1.60
August	83 65	—	—	84.20	80.00	4.20
September	81.00	80.00	1.00	80.70	78.80	1.90
October	81.00	77.00	4.00	80.00	79.00	1.00
November	80 08	80.065	0.015	82.00	81.50	0.50
December	82.50	80.50	2.00	85.00	80.00	2.00

*Interest excluded.

A New Drug Evil

"For some time", says The International Anti-Opium Bulletin for March, "the Association has been investigating the subject of anti-opium pills, and the facts are of paramount importance to China. Some months ago a very stirring article on the subject appeared in the *North China Daily News*, and the facts therein stated revealed such a new aspect of addictive drug use, that we immediately instituted inquiries. About the same time a letter was received from a well-known drug house in London, informing us that such enormous orders were being received by them for Strychnine and Caffeine for China that they had decided not to accept any more, until they were satisfied as to its use." The article referred to pointed out the danger in China of another social evil arising from the very effort to suppress opium. The new danger lies in the extent to which the Chinese are now using nonnarcotic druge as a substitute for opium, but under the guise of a "cure". They are drugs which, when used legitimately in accordance with a medical man's advice, are valuable tonics; but in the way they are now being sold to the Chinese, in the form of so-called "Anti-Opium Pills", they are distinctly harmful, and if their use is allowed to go unchecked, the practice may in the course of a few years form a greater menace than even the use of the regular narcotics.

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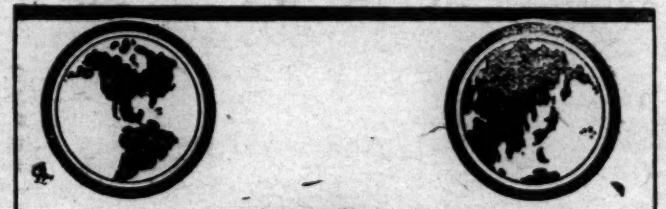

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News from South China

Referring to the *coup d'etat* of March 20 in Canton, when General Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the Kuomintang Army, succeeded in riding Canton of all anti-Reds, for the present, at least, the Kuomintang has issued the following manifesto:

"According to reports received by the government, Acting Chief Aw-yang Lin of the Naval Bureau had deserted his post without cause and left the Fleet without supervision, thus having enabled the Chinese Ship *Chung Shan* (Flag Ship of the Kuomintang Navy) to commit unlawful acts. The government, to prevent further disorder, had seen it proper to arrest all suspects to be dealt with, and this had been done.

"This is published to shed proper light on the situation, and it is hoped that all erroneous reports may be disregarded"

During the search for anti-Reds, or rather opponents to General Chiang Kai-shek, on March 19, 20, and 21, many leading officials were "invited to Whampoa" for consultation and several regiments of troops, including one belonging to General Chu Pei-teh, were "advised" to turn their arms over to General Chiang's cadets for safe-keeping. The cadets sent by General Chiang to "guard" the Strike Committee headquarters and the homes of several leading officials in Canton were withdrawn March 22.

The Kuomintang Central Bank in Canton explained that there should never have been any uneasiness towards the banknotes of this institution, which were for a time rejected on the market, but for the desperate attempt of "counter-revolutionaries" to cause distrust in the Kuomintang and their principal financial agency. The Kuomintang notes were acceptable at par value again last Monday, the Kuomintang press statements asserted.

Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Kuomintang in Canton, whose sudden collapse and illness on March 21 had been a subject of much discussion, is recovering and may resume office duty soon.

General Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the Kuomintang in Canton, is drafting plans to definitely put the Canton Strike Committee under direct Red supervision and gradually muster the pickets out of existence. On March 20 during the search of the Strike Committee headquarters at Tung Yuan, East Bund, the more annoying of the pickets had been disarmed, and the several leaders were advised to better absent themselves from further duty thenceforth.

To forcibly carry out his scheme to drive off the strikers, the Canton Police have been ordered by the Kuomintang authorities to round up all the unemployed. The strikers have been given the preference of moving to Whampoa to deportation, but a number of them have signified their objection to this opposition, saying that 20 cents daily as wages and free board and lodging would not be a very great inducement. The free boards and lodgings now being offered to strikers at the several labor union depots may soon be closed, but General Chiang, it is understood, will not carry out his new policy at once, provided that no unforeseen circumstances will force him to drastic measures. For the present, very few strikers can be said to be unemployed technically speaking, as the few hundred still left outside the pickets companies are being occupied as small hawkers. Aside from these few hundred, the rest between 3,000 and 4,000 are pickets in different parts of Kwangtung having connections with Macao or Hongkong. Since the proposition of sending the strikers to Whampoa to assist in the promotion of the port development scheme, many, have voluntarity withdrawn from Canton and made their ways back to Hongkong by way of Chinshan and Macao.

The leaders of the Strike Committee who have just escaped from Canton claim that some mercenary militarists in the 3rd and 4th Kuomintang Army Corps will come to the strikers rescue in case the Kuomintang as now dominated by General Chiang will "double cross" them but many do not have faith in the mercenaries who will only help those able to pay.

Taking advantage of the weaning power of the Strike Committee in Canton, the Kuomintang Ministry of Finance has asked for the surrender of the 2,950 cases of kerosene oil recently seized by boycott pickets as "imperialist" or British goods. Before the consignment arrived, some Kuomintangites had received $8,000 for facilitating entrance, but the pickets refused to recognize the deal and confiscated the article which, from Kuomintang monopoly prices, would worth nearly $35,000.

The Kuomintang Oil Monopoly Bureau has sub-let its fuel oil exclusive privilege to a newly formed syndicate,

Tai Ming Company, managed by Mr. Lee Mon Kit, for $100 a ton as tax. The syndicate has guaranteed to turn in at least $50,000 a month from taxation on fuel oil alone. An official connected with the Finance Ministry has denied that an important Kuomintangite has been given $150,000 "official gift" to grant the privilege to the syndicate.

The Central Politico-Military Science School at Whampoa, Canton, of which General Chiang Kai-shek is the commandant, is more than a school compound. Since March 20, when General Chiang succeeded in shattering the anti-Red plot in Canton, more than 60 new prisoners have been sent there for safe custody. Among them is Captain Li Chi-lung, originally an ultra-Red, a naval officer accused of having agitated in favor of a labor government to replace the present Kuomintang military regime dictated by General Chiang during the absence of M. Borodin, the Soviet agent stationed in Canton but now on furlough in Peking.

Another attempt was made on March 19 to assassinate General Kai-shek while the latter was at his office in Whampoa, says a local Chinese news agency report, but it failed. Some cadets in the Whampoa school are anti-Reds, the report adds, and General Chiang is planning to have a clean up, removing all opponents, Red or anti-Red not to be questioned.

In confirmation of the Kuomintang bureaucratic form of government, the military and civil authorities of Kwangsi have ordered the dissolution of the Provincial Assembly and all district assemblies representating the people as legislatures.

Military tribunals, Strike Committee "prize courts," and other self-constituted "courts" in Kwangtung having practically monopolized all litigations, the lawyers in Canton are now blaming the high fees collected by the regular Courts as a cause for the slack of business. A certain solicitor, Mr. Chao, is now circulating a motion around other members of the Canton Bar Association asking for seconding to request the Judicial Commission to reduce the high cost of court fees so as to facilitate small litigants. Since the Kuomintang's last return to power in Canton, the fees have been increased by nearly 60 per cent.

A large number of Kuomintang officials has announced dates for leaving Canton City for inspection tour in the districts. Reports from anti-Red sources have it that many Reds will soon have to depart in haste and to avoid losing "face," many will leave words at their outgoing that they are on their way to the districts for "inspection."

The Kwangtung Judicial Commission has decided to abolish the Kwangtung High and the Canton District Procuratorates in order to save expenses, but all the government prosecuting attorneys will be retained to conduct cases on behalf of the Government, but they are to be subject to the supervision of the High Court and District Court Judges. The Judicial Commission is also asking the Kuomintang for an appropriation of $150,000 to remodel the present reformatory in Namshektao, near Macao Forts, into a regular prison.

To swell the war chest of the Kuomintang in Canton, Dr C. C. Wu, acting Canton Mayor, has decided to impose a fine not exceeding $15 on each man patronizing unlicensed brothels or unregistered girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Angway Lau, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, but now of Hongkong, have issued invitations for Easter Monday, April 5, when their daughter, Alice, will be married to Richard Shim, principal of Ying Wa College, at Union Church, Hongkong, at three o'clock, to be followed by a reception at King Edward Hotel. Mr. Shim is formerly of Honolulu, where he was very well-known as a baseball player. Mr. Shim pitched for the South China team last season and led it to the championship of the Colony. Both Miss Lau and Mr. Shim were born abroad and educated there. Mr. Shim is a graduate of several American universities.

Li Kin Sung, for a number of years a secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Y.M.C.A. and lately in charge of the Student Y.M.C.A.s of Hongkong, is departing for Manila where he will take up educational and religious work. Mr. Li was given a farewell tea by Christian students of Hongkong on March 24. It is the hope of Mr. Li to later take up further study at Yenching University in Peking.

The Canton Strike Committee Pickets sent to Pakhoi, South Kwangtung, have closed Pakhoi to foreign vessels having touched Hongkong and many Southern Cantonese having business with Haiphong now have to travel by land from Luichow to Kwangchow-wan, French Concession, and then take steamers for Hongkong, whence to Haiphong and other South Sea ports. Consequently many coolie boarding

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COVERING

Amoy	Hsinho	Shanghai
Antung	Ichang	Shasi
Canton	Kalgan	Soochow
Changchun	Kuling	Swatow
Changsha	Lungkow	Taku
Chefoo	Macao	Tientsin
Chingkiang	Mengtsz	Tongku
Chinwangtao	Moukden	Tsinanfu
Chungking	Nanking	Tsingtao
Dairen	Nanning	Weihaiwei
Foochow	Newchwang	Wenchow
Hangchow	Ningpo	Wuchow
Hankow	Pakhoi	Wuhu
Harbin	Peking	Yochow
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Hongkong		

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houses for intended Chinese emigrants for South Sea have been pretty well filled lately both in Hongkong and Yaumati side. Chinese emigrants from Canton now-a-days have to first travel to Amoy from Canton and thence for Hongkong, on account of Canton Strike Committee pickets preventing direct Canton-Hongkong traffic. Steamers leaving Canton for South Sea ports have no facility for all.

Referring to the progress of wireless developments in Hongkong, it has been noted that a total number of messages exchanged during 1925 with Canton were 4,327; Swatow, 6,044; Hanoi, 971; Kwangchow-wan, 2, 106; Yunnanfu, 200; and other stations, 573, or a total interport traffic of 14,241. Altogether 34,087 messages were handled.

The Hongkong Automobile Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:-President, Mr. D.G.M. Bernard; Vice-President, Mr. Ho Leung; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Paul Hodgson; Treasurer, Messrs. Linstead & Davis; Committee: Mr. C. D. Lambert, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. F. Meade, Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, Mr. G. H. Wilson, Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr, J. W. E. Mackenzie, Mr. C. P. Marcell.

According to a report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for 1925, the Hongkong Auxiliary sold 116,078 copies of the Bible or part of the Scripture, which were 6,000 more than the previous year.

In a recent police court trial in Hongkong, it was stated that a dastardly plot by Canton Strike Committee agents to throw bombs in Hongkong has been made. A Chinese fitter was sentenced to five years' hard labor for possessing bombs without a license.

Hin Shing Lo, the Chinese barrister admitted to practice in the Hongkong Supreme Court March 17, was educated in Queen's College and the University, Hongkong, and also at Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M.A. He had been first called to the Bar in June, 1923, and since then had practised in England.

Canton, March 24, 1926.

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Men and Events

A large number of Shanghai folks have taken advantage the Easter Holidays, which began yesterday (Friday), by flocking to Hangchow, the beauty spot of China.

H. B. Longfellow, manager in China for the lumber interests of the Robert Dollar Company, returned to Shanghai last Sunday on the *President Cleveland* from San Francisco.

Mrs. George J. Mc.Carthy, wife of the Oriental Passenger agent of the American Oriental Line at Shanghai, returned to Shanghai last Saturday on the *President Jackson* from Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Yun Shin Zee and son returned to their home in Shanghai last Saturday on the *President Jackson* from Seattle. The son was recently graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Kathleen Walsh, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Mr. George Christnacht, a well-known Yokohama resident where he is representative of the United States Shipping Board, were married in Yokohama on March 23.

T. Sahara, Managing Director of the *Shanghai Mercury* and well known Japanese newspaper correspondent is leaving Shanghai shortly to become managing director of the *Shenking Shih Pao*, an important Japanese-owned newspaper published in the Chinese language at Dairen.

Mrs. Katherine Ranney, for the last ten years a resident of Shanghai, died last Saturday after an illness of six weeks' duration caused by a stroke of apoplexy. Mrs. Ranney was born in Boston and is survived by a daughter, Miss Pixey Ranney and by relatives in the United States. She was 52 years old.

The American Cansulate-General is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts of Mr. George Brown, a sheep shearer, who is supposed to have arrived in Shanghai, China, from Oregon in the fall of 1925. Any particulars concerning his present whereabouts will be greatly apprectated.

Professor H.P. Shastri will deliver a lecture before the Quest Society on Monday afternoon, his subject being "Omar Khayyam, and His Philosophy." The meeting takes place at 5.30 p.m. in the Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road, and is free to the public. Visitors are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rowe and children, Doris and Frank, returned to Shanghai last Saturday on the *President Cleveland* from San Francisco. Mr. Rowe is connected with the British-American Tobacco Co. Mrs. Frank Giles and her two children were also passengers on the Dollar liner returning to Shanghai from the States.

Russia now has a real American negro jazz band. Six negro jazz artists broke a five-year stay in Paris to go to Russia at the invitation of the Soviet government. They have made a four months' contract with the Soviet philharmonic society to enliven the dull night life of Russia's biggest cities with the best American ragtime at $200 a night.

A report of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee for the year 1924-25 has just been received, showing the organization of the governing board of this committee, relief work during the war of 1924, and the prevention work in various provinces with a financial statement from October 1923 to September 1925. The items are in English and Chinese.

A card of appreciation from the Young Women's Christian Association has been received by all those who contributed towards this work in the recent campaign held by the organization. Contributions made during the campaign amounted to $11,000 which have been applied to the Foreign and Chinese and National Y.M.C.A. associations in Shanghai.

Miss Ruth Benedict, who has for some time been in charge of the Women's Page of the *North China Daily News*, departed from Shanghai last Tuesday for her home in America on the *Tenyo Maru*. Miss Benedict was presented with a traveling bag, a steamer rug and a hand bag by O. M. Green, editor of the paper, on behalf on her colleagues. She expects to return to Shanghai next fall.

Lec. D. Sturgeon, American Consul at Dairen, who has returned from a two months leave in the United States, passed through Tokyo on March 20 on his way to his post. Mr. Sturgeon spent the larger part of his holiday at his home in St. Louis. During his absence Mr. Stephan, vice-consul at Harbin, was in charge of affairs at Dairen, but will leave upon Mr. Sturgeon's arrival at Dairen.

The Pan-Pacific Club at Honolulu has leased a new building with spacious grounds adjoining the University Club as its headquarters. The club will now be afforded a house in which it can entertain guests, serve committee lunches and banquets and invite any homeless club interested in community service to make its home there. The flags of every Pacific nation and of each of the 50 states and territories will adorn the walls of the banquet room.

Three hundred and seventy world tourists caught their first glimpse of Shanghai last Tuesday morning when the giant Cunard liner *Franconia* arrived here from the south on her way around the world. She departed on the following day. The *Franconia* is the last world tour vessel to arrive here this season. She has visited the ports of the south, India and Europe. While in Shanghai automobile tours and shopping excursions were arranged for the globe-trotters by the Thomas Cook & Son, who are conducting the tour.

A farewell dinner is being tendered by the members of the General Chamber of Commerce and also members of other foreign chambers of commerce to Mr. A. Brooke Smith, Chairman of the General Chamber, who is retiring from China. Mr. Brooke Smith is head of Jardine Matheson and Company and has spent many years in China in the connection with this company and other enterprises. Recently he has been serving as technical expert with the British Delegation to the China Customs Conference in Peking.

Mr. Hugo Reiss, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of Andersen, Meyer and Company is planning to depart next week on a trip to the United States and Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Blake of Chicago, who have been traveling in the Far East for the past six months, departed for home this week. Mr. Blake is chief editorial writer for the *Chicago Tribune*. While in the Orient Mr. and Mrs. Blake have traveled in various parts of China, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and French Indo China. They were in North China and happened to be passengers on the International Train which was fired on by Chinese troops in the factional fighting between Peking and Tientsin several weeks ago.

Agreement for Transportation of Indian Cotton to China

An important development in the sale of Indian cotton to mill owners at Shanghai is the agreement recently entered into between cotton importers and certain steamship companies, the terms of which are as follows:

Agreement is hereby made between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. (Ltd.), hereinafter called the allied shipping companies, and the————————Cotton Mills, etc., etc., hereinafter called the associated companies, in connection with the transportation of cotton from Bombay, Tuticorin, Colombo, and Karachi, to Shanghai, as follows:

1. The associated companies shall entrust the transportation of cotton from Bombay, Tuticorin, Colombo, and Karachi to Shanghai, to the allied shipping companies.

2. The allied shipping companies shall undertake to load and transport cotton entrusted to them by the associated companies, on their own steamers or on such steamers as may be specially designated.

3. The associated companies may arrange to supervise the allotment of freight space by their representative in order to maintain fairness among the shippers.

4. In the case of shipment of cotton from Bombay, Tuticorin, Colombo, or Karachi, not exceeding 5,000 bales per steamer, the allied shipping companies may transship to Shanghai at intermediate ports of call.

5. If shipment from Karachi reaches 5,000 bales for Shanghai and Japan collectively, the allied shipping companies shall send a direct steamer to that port.

6. The rate of freight during the effective period of this agreement shall be as follows:

Ftom Bombay or Tuticorin to Shanghai, per ton—	Rupees
Gross freight	27-8-0
Net freight	15-0-0
From Colombo to Shanghai, per ton—	
Gross freight	26-0-0
Net freight	13-2-0
From Karachi to Shanghai, per ton—	
Gross freight	31-8-0
Net freight	19-0-0

7. Gross freight shall be paid at the port of loading. The allied shipping companies shall make a rebate of 5 rupees per ton to shippers in Bombay and a further rebate of 7-8-0 rupees per ton to the representative of the associated companies in Bombay, on completion of loading of each steamer.

8. The allied shipping companies shall bear the excess part of marine insurance premium when steamers requiring a higher rate of insurance than the ordinary liners are used.

9. This agreement shall remain in force for one year, from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926. Renewal or discontinuance shall be determined before the expiration of this agreement.

New Book and Publications

Interpreting the Far East

Occidental Interpretations of the Far Eastern Problem By H. G. W. Woodhead, Julean Arnold, and Henry Kittredge Norton. The Univ. Chicago Press, 1926. Pp. 253. Price G. $2.00.

Oriental Interpretation of the Far Eastern Problem By Michimasa Soyeshima and P.W. Kuo. The Univ. Chicago Press, 1926. Pp. 220. Price G. $2.00

Not for the profundity of learning evidenced or for the depth of the probing of the problem are these books of particular value, but for the fact that in a clear style they set forth many of the facts which serve to explain the elements of confusion as well as of general advance in the Far East at the present time. The books are collections of lectures given during the summer of 1925 at the University of Chicago on the Norman Wait Harris Lecture Foundation. Those who presented them are well equipped as individuals to discuss Far Eastern problems, but divergence of viewpoint must have been not a little confusing to those who listened to lecturers as far apart as, for example, Messrs. Kuo and Woodhead. If there was any weakness in China which not shown up by the latter it must have been reserved for his more weighty of under the Republic, while Dr. Kuo, sometime president of Southeastern University, certainly put the "best foot foremost" in discussing and interpreting modern China. The way in which the lectures did not clinch—and did not solve the Far Eastern problem—reminds one of Chinese college debates, and of the reply of the Indian servant to the king's inquiry as to how well his two sons had fought in their first battle: "The young princes fought divinely, but Heaven was kind to the enemy."

In the Occidental interpretations Mr. Woodhead has four lectures under the titles: The Chinese Republic, Present State of China, Extraterritoriality, and China's Foreign Relations. Mr. Arnold has one lecture on China's Economic Resources, and Mr. Norton has one on The Russians in the Far East. An appendix containing accounts of "Leading Statesmen of Modern China" is of value. Mr. Woodhead's lectures present the best *brief factual* presentation of republican China with which the reviewer is acquainted. His general point of view and attitude toward republican China is too well know to need discussion. His interpretation of facts may or may not be pleasing but the compression of the facts in brief compass is undoubtedly of value. Messrs. Arnold and Norton suffered from lack of space for presentation of their ideas, but what they contributed is of value.

In the Oriental interpretations Count Soyeshima presents three lectures on the topic: Japan, the Far East and the United States, while Dr. Kuo discusses in three lectures: China, the Far East, and the United States. Japan being well behaved and having a stable government does not receive the attention in either volume which is accorded to China. Count Soyeshima is one of the liberal Peers of Japan, and is a son of the famous Count Soyeshima who played so important a part in the relations of China and Japan in the last century. What Mr. Woodhead does for China under the republic, Count Soyeshima does for Japan since the Restoration: he gives in brief space the outstanding

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2743
ALICE BUSH,	Estate No. 618
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Alice Bush, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 3, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK,
Administrator.
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 3, 1925.

facts of the remarkable development of that country and indicates succinctly and smoothly the part played by the Japanese empire in China's affairs at present. He is on the whole astonishingly liberal and frank in his remarks; occasionally however he permits himself freedom in interpretation of his material. For instance, in the second sentence of the first lecture he refers to his country as "one of the most democratic countries of the world", which gives one to think. His remark on the Twenty-One Demands bids fair to become a classic:".....the famous Twenty-one Demands on China, of which nothing remains now but two articles and a bad name"!

Dr. Kuo's three lectures form an excellent anti-dote to the viewpoint of Mr. Woodhead and give one hope for the future of the country in spite of all the darknesses and naughtinesses of the republican era.

The books are excellently printed, well bound, and pleasing to handle. The material is given in a style easy to read and the facts are worth having easy access to. They are not great books on the Far East, but they fill a need and should be widely read.

H. F. MacNair,
St. John's University.

Bids for President Ships To Open April 6

Bids for the purchase of the American President passenger liners, owned by the United States government and operated by the Admiral-Oriental Line, will be opened on April 6, according to a dispatch received this week by the *China Press* from washington. The conditions of the sale are that the purchaser must maintain a schedule of seventeen trips a year.

Officials of the Doliar Company, owners of the Admiral-Oriental Line, stated that no information had been received in Shanghai recently regarding the opening of bids on April 6. The Shipping Board has been trying for several months to dispose of the vessels to private interests, but upon each occasion when bids have been opened, the tenders have been rejected by the government. The reference in the foregoing despatch to a maintenance of seventeen trips a year is thought to be a minimum guarantee which the Government has announced as a condition for the sale of the boats. At the present time the Admiral-Oriental Line maintains a schedule of thirty trips a year or a minimum of six round trips for each of the five vessels, the Presidents Jackson, McKinley, Jefferson, Madison, and Grant.

The Week in the Far East

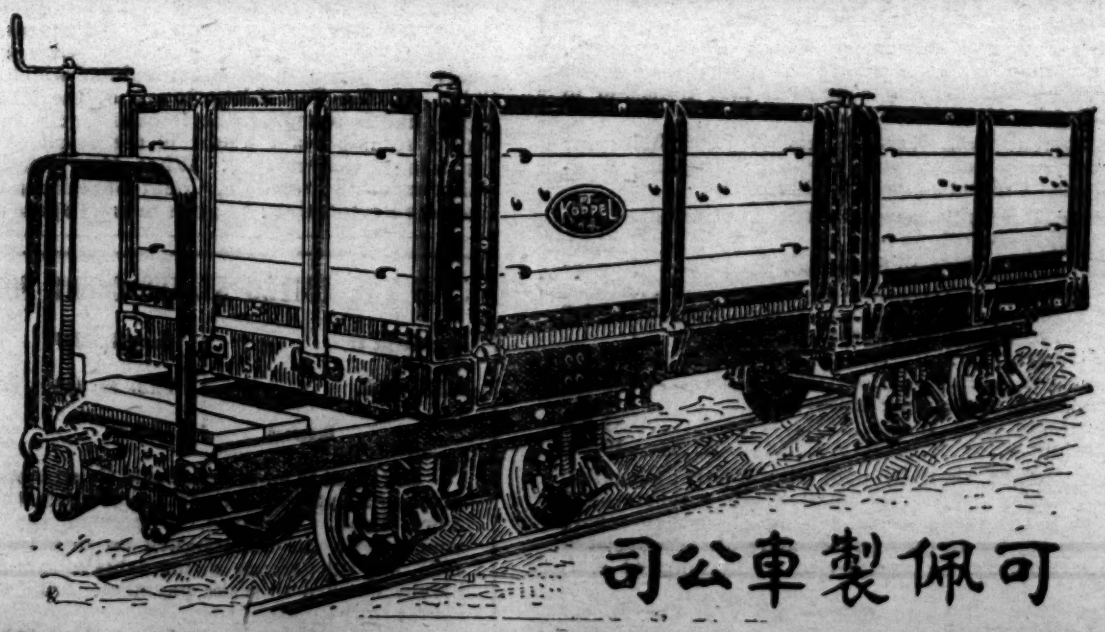
The victorious armies of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu continue to press their recent advances and Peking is expected to be turned over to the new faction at any moment. The Kuominchun army began their retreat from Tientsin on the morning of March 23, the retreat being carried out in an orderly way much to the relief of the Chinese merchants. For several days Tientsin was virtually without a government. The Chinese city, however, was remarkably free from disorders in the absence of centralized superior authority. It seems to be uncertain as yet who is to be the new Tupan of Chihli. In some quarters it is stated that General Chang Tsung-chang, the present Tupan of Shantung, may be assigned to the post. The report that Li Ching-lin will be reinstated is discredited owing to his unpopularity in Tientsin. Transportation between Peking and Tientsin is at a standstill but some mail is being transferred between the two cities by means of motor-buses flying the white postal service flag. Tientsin papers state that the evacuation of Tientsin by the Kuominchun forces was most orderly. As an indication of the speed and orderliness with which the withdrawal was effected, it was learned from the railway authorities, says the *North China Star* (Tientsin), that thirty-six troop trains had been cleared for Fengtai in a space of twelve hours." This means that the trains were brought up, took on water and coal, and cleared, one in every twenty minutes. When the news of the evacuation spread there were signs of looting and threatening crowds began to gather near the border of the Japanese Concession. Suddenly several hundred civilian Chinese, heavily armed, appeared. They were former soldiers of Li Ching-lin and had been hiding in the concession. They began patroling the streets and thus prevented any possible outbreaks of disorder. A flood of Shantung military notes is now being forcibly circulated in Tientsin City, creating consternation in business circles. Many merchants have closed their doors, refusing to do business. A statement on the back of each note reads that persons refusing to recognize such as legal tender will be arrested and imprisoned.

The negotiations for a solution of the situation are being conducted between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Tang Chi-yu, representative of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has proposed the following six items through his representative:—

(1) A stable Central Government to be established by forming a Coalition Ministry of members of both Fengtien and Chihli factions.

(2) A punitive expedition to subjugate "Red" traitors as well as the Canton "Red" Government to be despatched.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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(3) The Old Parliament to be restored and the resignation of Marshal Tso-Kun, the ex-President be sanctioned according to the law.

(4) Military and Civil Governors of Provinces to be equally nominated by both the Fengtien end Chihli parties.

(5) The post of Inspector-General of the Three Eastern Provinces be restored.

(6) A proclamation to be issued disapproving all the private contracts concluded with foreign Powers during the tenure of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's office as well as secret agreements entered into between the Kuominchun troops and foreign Powers.

A strong policy be taken *vis-a-vis* the Soviet Russia.

Marshal Chang's intentions towards the foregoing proposals are unknown.

Kuominchun To Defend Peking

A report from Peking states that the Kuominchun have decided on the active defense of Peking instead of the half-hearted measures which have been dispiriting the troops who for days have been waiting for orders while their leaders argue over future policy. There has been considerable apprehension among the Chinese owing to some rumors of an impending conflict between Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's body-guard and the Kuominchun. The former consist of about 4,000 Anfuite troops, who are guarding the approaches to the Chief Executive's quarters, which they have sandbagged.

The situation as a whole, as summarized by the *China Press* (Shanghai) tends toward the opinion that the Kuominchun domination of the Peking government is at an end for a considerable period of time. "The Northwest territory is a poor district and unless the Kuominchun can receive continued support from the Soviet, the future prospects are not bright for that political-military aggregation," says this paper editorially. "The only important source of revenue is the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, which does not count for much owing to the poverty of the erea through which it passes. Therefore if the Kuominchun is eliminated from Chihli Province, its place will be taken over by the forces of Wu Pei-fu and Fengtien, the honors being about equally divided. Wu Pei-fu's forces have eliminated the Kuominchun in Honan, and Fengtien has done the job in Chihli. Thus it devolves upon these two former enemies, but now allies, to form a new government and especially carry on the two international conferences dealing with the Tariff and Extraterritoriality which have been in progress in the Capital for some time. All of the details of the so-called alliance between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are not known, but it is reported that Wu agreed to cooperate on the understanding that Chang would retire to Manchuria immediately after the close of hostilities, leaving Wu in control of Chihli and the national Capital. One of Wu's close advisors now in Shanghai recently stated that the Chihli leader would establish his headquarters in Pootingfu.

Tuan Chi-jui's Fate?

"The immediate question which the new controllers of Peking will have to settle is that of the acting President, Tuan Chi-jui. While many Chinese in touch with the situation insist that Tuan will be forced to go immediately, there are others who insist just as strenously that he will be premitted to remain in the Capital until the Tariff Conference is completed. The wholesale killing of student demonstrators by the Anfu guards at the President's palace has damaged Tuan's reputation with the student organizations and the radical Kuomintang, but Tuan has overcome the first ill effects of this by condemning the demonstration as a Communist uprising and issuing orders for the arrest of the radical leaders. Tuan, who is nothing, if not a good politican, will play both ends against the middle, from the standpoint of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, and it is possible that he may be able to maintain his precarious position under the new regime as he has done in the past. Much will also be made of the necessity of premitting him to carry on until the Tariff Conference has concluded its work, and he probably will have the Powers on his side from this standpoint, for the patience of the foreign delegates must be about exhausted in trying to keep up with changing conitions.

"This is about about where the situation now stands in the North. The power of the Kuominchun has been broken and Feng Yu-hsiang, in all probability, will now hasten his greatly advertised, but considerably delayed, tour of Europe. The government of China for a period at least will be dominated by Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin and what results will be depends entirely upon how well these two gentlemen get on together. Marshal Wu has already announced his intention of restoring the National Constitution which was adopted when Tsao Kun, the former Chihli leader, was elected President, but which was thrown out when Feng Yu-hsiang staged his coup in the fall of 1924 and arrested the President, who has been confined in the Palace since that time.

"Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who is in military control of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and in nominal control of three other provinces, Kiangsi, Fukien and Anhwei, took no part in the recent drive against the Kuominchun and apparently intends to devote his energies to the rehabilitation of his territory and the building up of his army. The fact that he is operating his Shanghai Arsenal night and day shows that he believes in prepardness.

"The recent ousting of Gov. Chao Heng-ti from Hunan by the former Civil Governor, Tong Sun-chu, has also brought complications in Central China which were somewhat unexpected. Chao Heng-ti had always been favorable toward Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but now, according to report, the new military governor of Hunan is friendly toward the Kuominchun and is supposnd to be in alliance with Chiang Kai-shek, the so-called "Red" dictator of Canton. If these suppositions are correct, Marshal Wu will have something to think about in addition to his major problem of trying to organize a new national government. Recent reports from Canton tell of serious dissension in the ranks of the Kuomintang which may mean anything, but which in the opinion of some may result in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek being sent northward to carve out a domain for himsslf in the Yangsze Valley——which would, of course, bring him into immediate contact with both Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang."

Brighter Outlook In Canton

Matters in Canton, long viewed as a "hot-bed of Bolshevism", seem to be clearing up to some extent. General Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the left wing of the Kuomintang, who has always been considered as the champion of Bolshevism in South China, has caused the arrest of practically all of the 47 Kuomintang representatives attached to the Army and Navy as instructors or advisors. Also all Bolsheviks engaged by the Russians to oversee the fighting forces which Russian funds had to a large extent equipped, have been taken into custody and all the Russians attached to the Kuomintang Government were advised to resign and leave Canton to avoid further trouble. The direct cause of these wholesale arrests is said to be the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek is of the belief that two attempts on his life within a short time were inspired by Red influence.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price March 18th.	Sale Price March 25th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity March 25th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101⅛	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	96	97	7.80
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	100¼	6.95
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99½	99¼	6.00
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	102⅝	102	6.85
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101½	101⅛	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	96¾	96½	7.30
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	82	83	4.82
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	85⅝	7.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	100¼	99½	7.05
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	97½	7.25
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95¼	95	7.50
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	96¼	96¼	6.25
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95½	95	6.55
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98	98	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7⅛	Nov. 1, 1945	99	98	7.70
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94½	94⅜	7.50

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

An Analysis of Canton Bolshevism

(*Continued from page 120*)

matter-of-fact to be taken by Lenin's idealistic politico-economic system.

If the motive of the Russians is to seek friendship and a market in China, they might get some of both in course of time. But if they aim to propagate communism as a political scheme. they will fail; because they do not understand China, do not know the Chinese; because, in the last analysis, they are not Chinese.

The Canton Government Is A New Experiment And We Must Watch It With An Open Mind Because Its Achievements Have More Than Justified Its Existence And Its Leaders Are Honorable And Sincere. It Is Not Yet Strong, Being Only Twelve Months Old, And Things Are Uncertain. But It Should Be Borne In Mind That It Is Darkest Just Before The Dawn.

Department of History,
Soochow University,
Soochow, March 16, 1926.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 31, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

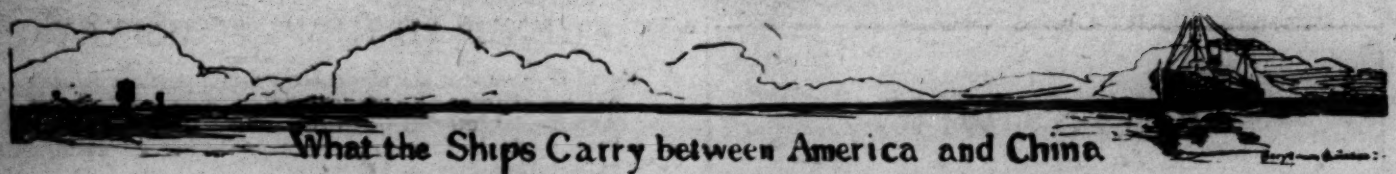
Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar silver in London has declined 1/16 d. both ready and forward, today's quotations are respectively 30 3/16 d and 30 d. In the meanwhile, our official T/T rate on London has declined from 2/11 1/16 d. to 2/11 5/16 d. The exchange market continues quiet and in spite of the drop in the drop in the official T/T rate very little change in the quotations offering for Gold remittances is noticeable. The undertone appears to be easy and money continues plentiful. The following quotations are availabie at the close, Sterling T/T 2 11 1/16 d. G$72 7/16. Yen 73⅛, and 4 m/s export paper can be placed:—Sterling 3/0 1/16 d. G$73 7/16

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls 67,536,000 an increase of Tls. 2,914,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 70,420,000 an increase of $ 970,000.
Estimated value Tls. 118,238 000 as against Tls. 103,108,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. Mar. 25	Fri. Mar. 26	Satur. Mar. 28	Monday Mar. 29	Thrs. March 30	Wednesday March 31
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0 231	2/11 7/16 2/11 5/16	2/11 5/16	2/11 5/16	2/11 5/16	2/11 5/16	2/11 5/16
O/Dfits. ,,	—	2/11 13/16 2/11 15/16	2/11 13/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 1/16 3/0	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16
T/T India	199 875	198⅛ 198	197¼	197½	197½	197⅝	198
T/T France	1,996.500	2080 2075	2065	2100	2090	2115	2105
T/T N. Y.	73.425	72⅜ 72⅛	72⅛	72¼	72¼	72¼	72⅛
T/T Hong	78.906	78 78	77¾	77¾	77⅞	77¾	77⅞
T/T Japan	62.275	63 63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
T/T Batavia	181.575	180½ 180	179½	179½	179½	179	179½
T/T Straits	77.712	78¾ 89	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79	79
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/1.325	1/0 1/2 3/0 11/16	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3 0 11/16	3/0⅝
4m/s ,. D/P	—	3/0⅝ 3/0 15/16	3/0¾	3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/0 15/16	3/0⅞
4m/s ,. D A	3/1.700	3/1⅛	3/1	3/1	3/1⅛	3/1 1/16	3/1
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,084.500	3/1 3/16 2165 2060	2155	2200	2180	2200	2190
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.306	74⅛ 74⅛	74	74⅛	74⅛	74⅜	74⅜
4m s ,. Does	—	74⅛ 74¾	74⅛	74¾	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛

Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	March 25	March 26	March 27	March 29	March 30	March 31
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 1/16	30 1/16	30	30⅛	30⅛	30 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65⅞	G.$.65⅝	G.$.65⅝	G.$.65⅜	G.$.65⅜	G.$.65⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	309⁰⁰	308⁹⁰	307⁸⁰	308⁰⁰	310¹⁰	310⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.2875	71.3875	71.425	71.4625	71.475	71.5875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4%	2⅛%	2%	3%	4%	4%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 141.78
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅛
,, 6 ,,	4⅛%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10⅛



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.19 equal Gold $1

S.S. Kaga Maru, February 23.

To Seattle.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	84

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature: White other Ports, Bls. 130	Pls.	84
Oil, Wood	,,	8,962

West Nomentum, February 27.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	8,453
Milk, Evaporated	,,	161
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	1,893,835

S.S. City of Wellington, February 27.

from U. S. A.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	215
Grease	,,	200
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	612
Paints, Unclassed	,,	2
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,546
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,932
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	48,194
,, Unclassed	,,	7,894
Cigarettes	Mille	35,450

S.S. Peleus, February 27.

from U. S. A.

Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	1,108
Paper, Unclassed	,,	756
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,240
,, Stalk	,,	163

S.S. Taiyo Maru, February 27.

from U. S. A.

Leather, Calf	Pls.	7
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,734
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	805,306

S.S. Nikko Maru, March 1.

from U. S. A.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	500

S.S. City Spokane, March 1.

from U. S. A.

Lead Bars	Pls.	7,973
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	391,919
Softwood, Clear	,,	49,808
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	246,562
Laths	Pcs.	150,000

S.S. Steelmaker, March 1.

from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Cut	Pls.	450
,, Tubes	,,	145
Iron Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	2,688
Tubes	,,	1,217
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	8,357
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,136
Cotton Raw, Bls. 100	,,	342
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,626

S.S. President Wilson, March 1.

from U. S. A.

Asparagus, Canned	Pls.	30
Butter	,,	131
Fruits, Canned	,,	457
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Patent	,,	8
,, Sole	,,	344
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
,, Evaporated	,,	988
Oranges, Fresh	,,	439
Paper, Bank-note	,,	111
,, Unclassed	,,	1,319
Paints, ,,	,,	14
Shrimps, Dried	,,	50
Sugar, Refined	,,	23
,, Cube	,,	18
Canned Goods, Unclassed	Doz.	1,082
Sardines, Canned	,,	3 837
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs	94,050
Cigarettes	Mille	1,020
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	689,425

S.S. President Taft, March 3.

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.92
,, Embroidery Goods	,,	1.00
Tea Green: Hyson, Shanghri	,,	16
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Brassware	,,	53
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	131
,, Goats', ,,	,,	18
Oil, Groundnut	,,	16
,, Wood	,,	18,936
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,041
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	289
Woodware	,,	12
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,488

To Los Angles.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.96

To San Pedro.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	12

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	61

To Philadelphia.

Rhubarb	Pls.	24

To Boston.

Skins, Goat Untanned	Pcs	52,615

To Portland.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	38

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	82,378

To White Hall.

Silk Refuse: Other Ports	Bls. 40 Pls.	50

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports	Bls. 7 Pls.	7.25
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports	Bls. 225 ,,	180 00
Yellow, ,, ,,	7 ,,	643
Silk, Raw, Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 30	,,	30.44
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.21
Antimony, Oxide	,,	924
,, Regulus	,,	940
Feathers	,,	73
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	104
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	12,353
,, Marmot	,,	21,439
,, Rabbit	,,	7,000
,, Weasel	,,	2,500
Skin Mats Dog	,,	5,211
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	20,635

S.S. Gaelic Prince, March 4.

from U. S. A.

Iron Chains	Pls	3
,, Nails, Cut	,,	338
,, Wire Shorts	,,	304
Iron, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	605
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,684
Tinfoil	,,	2
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	579
Ammonia Sulphate of	,,	2,520
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent,	,,	2,038
Ink, Printing	,,	3
Sulphur, Black	,,	632
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,556
,, Prepared	,,	8
,, Stalk	,,	450
Chocolate	Lb.	280
Leather, Artificial	Pcs.	4
Bath Tubs, Enamelled	,,	80
Clocks	,,	119
Machines, Knitting	,,	19
Motor-trucks	,,	2
Belts, Rubber	Doz.	576
,, Unclassed	,,	198
Hoisery	,,	126
Underwears	,,	129
Cotton Thread, on Cops, 2-cord, 50 yd.	Gross	327
Cigarettes	Mille	50
Oil, Lubricatsng, Mineral	Galls.	4,929
Paint, Enemel	,,	270

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Since the issue of our last report our market gradually became firmer until at the close a rise of Tls. 0.50 per picul over and above the prices ruling the previous week may be registered. Such a situation may be attributed to the better feeling in the yarn market which naturally engendered some activity in the demand for the local staple.

Taking, therefore, into consideration the continued firmness of the yarn market, the indications at this time incline to the advisability of absorbing available offerings at current rates for immediate as well as for future requirements as a provisionary measure against any extensive advances that is likely to eventuate on a realization of a more peaceful domestic political state of affairs.

Yarn:—Due to the incipient prospects of a total cessation of internecine warfare, the yarn market manifested a succession of firm markets, and prices on the whole advanced about Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 3.50 above the level current as last reported. In all some 20000 bales of local spinnings both for spot and for forward deliveries have been booked for export and about 20000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 9.96
,, -Middling last reported.... 10.01
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May 261
Fine Oomra May.....319
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..350
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.	19.30	Spot.
	18.77	May.
	18.30	July.
	17.68	Oct.
	17.39	Dec.
	17.30	Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot ex wharf	Tls.	33.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	32.00
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	32.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	32.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	30.50

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

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WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 27—Senator Borah declares that Britain will have to pay for seizures of American goods during the period of America's neutrality——A remarkably strong combine has been made in European steel concerns, governing the export of rails from Europe——The Druses have broken out again near Damascus, and not particularly to their advantage——Negotiations between oil interests and the Mexican Government have broken down——The revenue section of the French Budget has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies and now goes forward to the Senate ——The Japanese Diet has adjourned *sine die* with a prospect of a re-adjustment of the parties——The death sentence upon the Korean in Japan had been commuted at the request of the Regent——The unrest in Canton, which has been reported sketchily during the last few days, appears to be due to intrigue between the two wings of the Kuomintang——There is much speculation regarding the fate of some of the vessels of the Pei-hai squadron, it being reported that one of the ships has been sunk—— There appears to be no profound change in the situation in Peking.

March 28—There has been a further development in the suit brought against the Banque Industrielle de Chine by the former manager of the Hongkong branch——Mr. Mellon, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury holds out very little hope of Europe's debts to America being wiped out——The French Chamber finance committee has agreed upon new taxation yielding an estimated profit of Frs. 1,380,000—— Serious complications have arisen between the American and Chilean members of the Plebiscite Commission——The British government is facing trouble in connection with the second reading of the Electricity Supply Bill which will be taken to-day——The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Budget, including a reduction of the Turn-over Tax and a repeal of the tax on Wines——There has been more fighting in the environs of Damascus——Italy is applying a very drastic law against political refugees, as a result of which some are likely to lose their nationality—— The negotiations between the Mexican Government and the oil interests have broken down, and it is expected that the government will have to make overtures to re-open—— Gen. Chiang Kai-sek's coup in Canton has been endorsed by the government and 13 Bolshevik Russians have been deported——It is reported that the Kuominchun leaders have decided upon the defence of Peking.

March 29—The U.S. Government is asking Mexico to punish, speedily, the bandits that have been interfering with Americans in that country——Gen. Sarrail is severely criticized in the report of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations——A further statement by Signor Mussolini, on the seventh anniversary of Fascism is now to hand——In recent by elections, owing to the assistance of the Radical Socialists, two Communists have been returned in Paris——The British Legation has warned the Chinese government that interference with the position of Sir Francis Aglen, or the Customs will lead to the withdrawal of recognition——At Changsha it is reported that steps are being taken against the reported invasion of Hunan by Kuangtung——It is the intention of the Kuominchun to resist the advance on Peking, while overtures are being made for peace.

March 30—The French government had been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote protesting against the Moroccan and Syrian campaigns——The U. S. Treasury's plan is to meet the claims of American citizens against Germany, trusting to be reimbursed with German reparations——Senator Reed is pleading for a delay in the settlement of Italy's debt to the U. S. until the former's attitude on disarmament is ascertained——Bids for the American President liners, owned by the U. S. Shipping Board and operated by the Admiral-Oriental Line, will open in Washington on April 6——The Japanese str. *Yuenkiang* arrived at Hankow riddled with bullets; she was fired upon by Chinese soldiers above Yochow.

Mr. T. Sahara, formerly managing director of the *Shanghai Mercury* and prominent Japanese newspaper correspondent, is planning shortly to depart for Dairen where he has been appointed managing director of the *Shengting Shih Pao*, an important Japanese owned newspaper published in the Chinese language in Dairen. Mr. Sahara has resided in Shanghai for several years and is well known in the foreign and Chinese communities.

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